



## **Transformation Studio 2014**

### **Land of Opportunities II Thisted**

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Hvad nu hvis vi dyrkede østers i Limfjorden ved Agger? Hvordan kan landskabsarkitektur formidle og styrke grøn levevis? Og hvordan kan nedrevne bygninger komme i spil som resurse og skabe nye forbindelser i Thys indland? Denne publikation præsenterer strategiske designforslag udarbejdet af landskabsarkitektstuderende ved Københavns Universitet. Fra februar til april 2014 har 23 studerende fra otte lande udforsket muligheder for strategisk udvikling af byrum og landskaber i den skrumpende Thisted Kommune i Danmark. I fodsporet af planlægningsinitiativet Mulighedernes Land og i dialog med kommunale planlæggere, lokale eksperter og ildsjæle har de udviklet seks projekter som søger at udfolde stedbundne kvaliteter, resurser og potentialer.

God læselyst!





What if we produced oysters in the Limfjord near Agger? How can landscape design communicate and strengthen Green Living? And how can demolished buildings become a resource for creating new connections in the inland of Thy? This volume presents strategic design work by landscape architecture students at the University of Copenhagen. From February to April 2014, 23 students from eight countries explored possibilities for strategic open space development in the shrinking municipality of Thisted, Denmark. In the footsteps of the planning initiative 'Land of opportunities' and in dialogue with municipal planners, local experts and activists they developed six projects that strive to unfold place-based qualities, resources and potential.

Enjoy!





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## OM TRANSFORMATION STUDIO

Byudvikling arbejder i stigende grad med transformation af eksisterende byggede miljøer og landskaber igennem strategiske projekter. Spørgsmål om hvordan man kan aktivere eksisterende resurser, kvaliteter og potentialer stimulerer nye tilgange til landskabsarkitektur. Landskabsarkitekter interesserer sig mere og mere for hvad fysiske tiltag kan *gøre*, frem for hvordan de burde se ud. De udvikler byrums- og landskabsprojekter som interventioner – dvs. som midler snarere end mål og som en aktiv del i en dynamisk udvikling snarere end et færdigt resultat. Ideen er at styre udviklingen i en ønsket retning ved hjælp af målrettede fysiske og programmatisk indgreb. Samtidig kræver komplekse byudviklingsprocesser samarbejde mellem mange aktører og at forblive åben overfor nye interesser og erkendelser i en langvarig proces med uvisse resultater.

Den strategiske projektudvikling kræver mere end formgivning i forhold til et på forhånd defineret program for et på forhånd afgrænset område. Strategisk projektudvikling inkluderer formuleringen af et designproblem og afgrænsningen af et projektområde med udgangspunkt i en analyse af tilstedeværende resurser, udfordringer og potentialer. Stedsanalysen bliver derfor det første og måske vigtigste skridt i en design proces. Dette kræver mere forskningsorienterede designmetoder uden dog at give slip på kreativiteten. Fordi enhver lokal situation er unik, socialt omstridt og konstant i forandring, findes der ingen objektiv måde at afgøre hvad der vil være den 'rigtige' intervention. Men ved at arbejde skiftevist med analyse og projektudvikling i en sammenhængende kreativ proces, kan landskabsarkitekter udforske og sandsynliggøre lokale udviklingsmuligheder. Det er hvad vi gør i Transformation Studio.

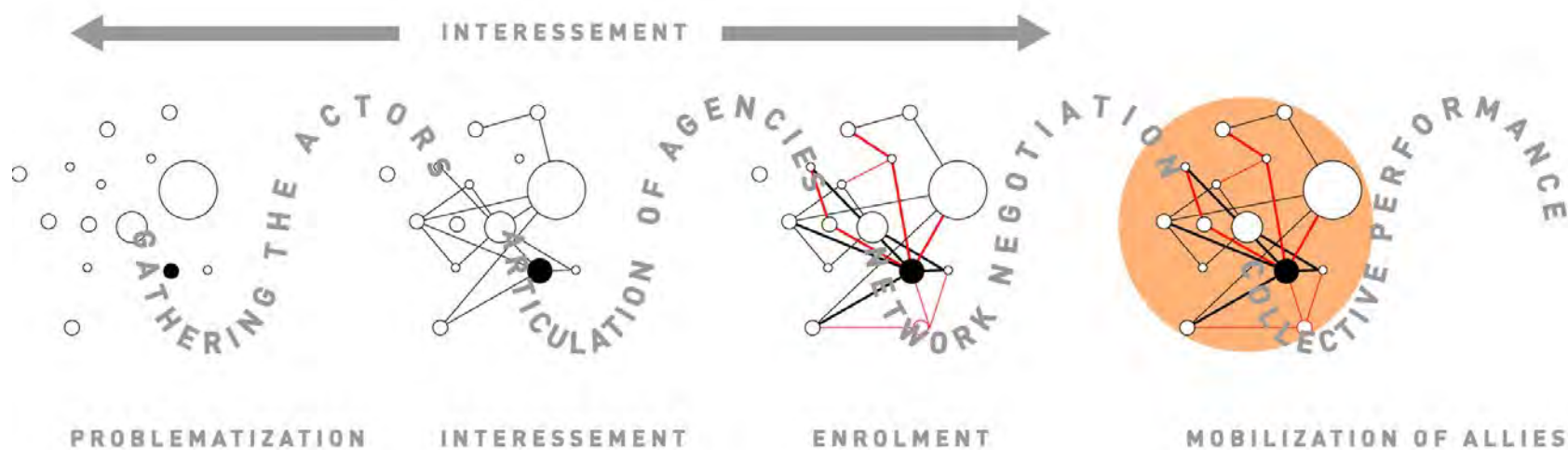
Gennem intensivt feltarbejde i et større studieområde udforsker vi aktuelle udfordringer og potentialer. På dette grundlag formulerer vi strategiske visioner og identificerer relevante områder for fysiske og programmatisk interventioner. Endelig udvikler vi strategiske projekter for udvalgte steder.

## ABOUT TRANSFORMATION STUDIO

Spatial planning is increasingly focusing on the transformation of existing built environments and landscapes through strategic development projects. Questions of how to activate existing resources, qualities, and potential for strategic purposes are stimulating new ways of design thinking. Landscape architects are more and more interested in what a design *does* rather than how it looks. They are increasingly conceiving open space projects as interventions – as means rather than ends, and as an active part of dynamic development rather than fixed results. The overall idea is to steer spatial development in a desired direction through strategic physical and programmatic interventions. At the same time, complex urban development processes require collaborating with many actors while an uncertain outcome requires remaining open to new interests and insights.

Strategic design requires more than giving shape to an a priori defined program on an a priori delimited site. It includes the formulation of a design problem and the delimitation of areas for design intervention based on an evaluation of present resources, challenges and potential. Site analysis thus becomes the first and maybe the most important step in the design process. This requires more research-oriented design methods without, however, slipping creativity. Because each local situation is unique, socially contested and constantly changing in relation to many factors at multiple scales, there are no correct solutions, and no objective way of deciding what would be a good intervention. But when conducted as an integrated, creative process site analysis and design can explore and make local development possibilities probable. This is what we do in the Transformation Studio.

Through intensive field work in a larger study area, we investigate current challenges and development potential. On this basis, we formulate strategic development visions and identify relevant sites for design intervention. Finally, we develop strategic design interventions for selected sites.



## STRATEGISK DESIGN SOM OVERSÆTTELSE

Inspireret af aktør-netværk teori forstår vi strategisk projektudvikling som en oversættelsesproces. *Oversættelse*, også kaldet en ANT-analyse, er en metode til at beskrive hvordan komplekse koblinger mellem mennesker, ting og ideer bliver bygget op for et bestemt formål<sup>1</sup>. Dette kunne for eksempel være en strategisk vision for byudvikling. Netop fordi ANT ser både mennesker, ting og ideer som forandringsagenter er den et godt udgangspunkt for at strukturere en strategisk designproces fra stedsanalyse til udvikling af fysiske projekter.

En oversættelsesproces har fire afgørende momenter som forbinder projektudvikling med opbygningen af de aktør-netværker som er nødvendige for at realisere projektet<sup>2</sup>. Fra formuleringen af den første vision for et givent område samt identificering af de aktører som er berørt af de formulerede mål, over afprøvningen af forskellige udviklingsmuligheder ved hjælp af kort og diagrammer, til udviklingen af et konkret projekt og endelig det øjeblik, hvor det realiserede projekt udfolder sin virkning på stedet. Inden for aktør-netværk teori taler man om problematisering, tiltrækning, indrullering og mobilisering af allierede. I praksis er disse faser ikke klart adskilte og særligt tiltrækningsfasen, der bygger bro mellem den oprindelige problemformulering og de endelige projekter, kræver konstant at skifte mellem analyse- og designperspektiv.

Diagrammet ovenfor viser hvordan et projekt (den sorte prik) udvikler sig fra den første vision til det realiserede projekt ved at samle på menneskelige og ikke-menneskelige aktører (de sorte cirkler) indtil ét samvirkende aktør-netværk er bygget op.

## STRATEGIC DESIGN AS TRANSLATION

Inspired by actor-network theory (ANT) we understand strategic design as a translation process. *Translation*, also called an ANT-account, is a method to describe how complex networks of people, things, and ideas are constructed for a certain purpose<sup>1</sup>. This could, for example, be a strategic vision for urban development. Precisely because ANT equally perceives people, things, and ideas as agents of change, we find this method helpful for structuring a strategic design process from site analysis to project development.

A translation process has four decisive moments which link project development to the construction of actor-networks that are necessary to realise the project<sup>2</sup>. From the formulation of a preliminary vision and the identification of a set of actors who are concerned with the formulated goals, over testing of different development possibilities through maps and diagrams, to the development of a concrete project, and finally the moment where the realised project unfolds its effect. Actor-network theory calls these moments problematization, interessement, enrolment, and mobilization of allies. The different moments are not clearly separated, and especially interessement activities that link problem formulation, analysis and project development require shifting continuously between analysis and design mode.

The diagram above shows how a project (the black dot) develops from the first vision to the realised project by assembling human and non-human actors (the black circles) until a constraining actor-network has been built.





## MULIGHEDERNES LAND II THISTED

Opgaven i Thisted var at udvikle byrums- eller landskabsprojekter i landdistrikterne som bevarer og udfolder stedbundne kvaliteter og potentialer i en skrumpende kommune. På denne måde skulle projekterne søge at bidrage til positiv og bæredygtig udvikling af levevilkårene i landdistrikterne. Vores succeskriterier var ikke nødvendigvis økonomisk eller befolkningsmæssig vækst. Projekterne skulle snarere søge at understøtte, formidle og styrke eksisterende kvaliteter til gavn for beboere og turister.

### Studieområdet –Thisted Kommune

Thisted Kommune blev etableret med sine nuværende grænser i 2007 ved at slå kommunerne Thisted, Syd Thy og Hanstholm sammen. I dag svarer Thisted Kommune groft til regionen Thy i den vestlige udkant af Danmark med Limfjorden mod øst og Vesterhavet mod vest. Kommunen har cirka 44.000 indbyggere og et areal af 1.068 km<sup>2</sup>.

Thisted Kommune er et af de yderområder i Danmark, som er plaget af fraflytning, befolkningsstilbagegang, faldende boligpriser, tomme huse og vanskeligheder ved at tiltrække personale med specialiserede kompetencer som fx speciallæger til sygehuse. Det gælder især i kommunens landdistrikter, hvor mere end 70 % af befolkningen bor. Men Thisted råder også over særlige potentialer: lange kyststrækninger med unikke bølgeforhold for windsurfing og en unik natur, blandt andet i Nationalpark Thy. Disse stedbundne resurser og potentialer danner udgangspunkt for strategisk planlægning i Thisted Kommune.

### I Mulighedernes Lands fodspor

Studio projektet hedder 'Mulighedernes Land II Thisted' fordi vi anvender filosofien og følger op på en række strategiske projekter som blev realiseret i Thisted fra 2007 til 2012 inden for planlægningsinitiativet Mulighedernes Land.

## LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES II THISTED

Working with Thisted, the task was to develop open space projects in rural areas that preserve and unfold place-based qualities and potential in a shrinking municipality. In this way, projects should aim at contributing to the positive and sustainable development of living conditions in the rural areas. Success criteria were not necessarily economic or to do with population growth. Rather projects should strive to support, communicate and strengthen existing qualities for the benefit of locals and visitors.

### The study area – Thisted Municipality

Thisted municipality was established with its current borders in 2007 by merging the municipalities of Thisted, Syd Thy, and Hanstholm. Today's Thisted roughly corresponds to the region of Thy, located in the western periphery of Denmark and bordered by the Limfjord and the North Sea. The municipality has about 44,000 inhabitants and a surface area of 1,068 km<sup>2</sup>.

Thisted Municipality is one of the peripheral areas in Denmark that is challenged by population decline, a fall in house prices, vacant buildings and difficulties to attract people with special competencies, e.g. medical specialists. The rural areas – where more than 70 % of the population lives – are particularly challenged. But Thisted also has distinct potential: long coastal stretches with exceptional wave conditions for wind surfing and unique nature, including the Thy National Park. These place-based resources and potential form the basis for strategic planning in Thisted municipality.

### A sequel to Land of Opportunities

The studio project is called 'Land of Opportunities II Thisted' because it adopts the planning philosophy and follows up on a series of strategic projects that were realised in Thisted from 2007 to 2012 in the framework of the planning initiative 'Land of Opportunities' (Mulighedernes Land).





‘Mulighedernes Land’ var et partnerskabsprojekt mellem fonden Realdania og de tre danske kommuner Bornholm, Lolland, og Thisted som havde til formål at udvikle og teste nye stedsbaserede strategier og tilgange til udvikling i skrumpende yderområder.

Thisted Kommune satsede på borgerinddragelse og lokale initiativer samtidig med at insistere på et strategisk regionalt udviklingsperspektiv. Kommunen inviterede borgerne til at forslå projektideer baseret på deres opfattelse af stedbundne kvaliteter og potentialer. I samarbejde med lokale interessenter blev 45 ud af 100 ideer kombineret, videreudviklet og implementeret i form af seks strategiske projekter. To strategiske udviklingstemaer udmærker sig blandt projekterne:

(1) ‘Det gode liv ved kysten’ sigtede mod turismeudvikling baseret på de unikke bølgeforhold langs vesterhavskysten i Thy. Hvad der oprindeligt var en hindring for fiskeriet er siden 1980'erne blevet mere og mere anerkendt som et aktiv for windsurfing. Kyststrækningen fra Hanstholm til Agger Tange har endda fået navnet ‘Cold Hawaii’. ‘Mulighedernes Land’ har arbejdet med tre surf top spots udpeget af det lokale surfer samfund og realiseret små fysiske tiltag omkring landingspladserne i Klitmøller, Vorupør og Krik.

(2) ‘Oprydning og nyt liv i tomme huse’ fokuserede på det stigende antal tomme og forfaldende huse i mange landsbyer og i det åbne land. Gennem ‘Mulighedernes Land’ har kommunen udviklet den såkaldte Thisted model. Sammen med lokale eksperter og borgere har kommunen dels identificeret og renoveret ‘guldtænder’, dvs. bygninger med arkitektonisk eller kulturhistorisk bevaringsværdi for lokalsamfundene, dels har de identificeret og nedrevet ‘rådne tænder’, dvs. tomme og forfaldne bygninger. I to landsbyer, Vestervig and Frøstrup, var disse strategier bundet op på et større byfornyelsesprojekt og understøttet af frivilligt arbejde af en stor gruppe lokale ildsjæle.

‘Land of Opportunities’ was a partnership project between the charitable trust Realdania and three Danish municipalities, Bornholm, Lolland, and Thisted that aimed to develop and test new place-based strategies and approaches to dealing with shrinking peripheral rural areas.

Thisted Municipality emphasised local participation and entrepreneurship, but at the same time insisted on a strategic regional development perspective. The municipality invited local communities to propose their project ideas based on their perception of place-based qualities and resources. In co-operation with local stakeholders, 45 out of about 100 ideas were bundled, further developed and implemented in the form of six strategic projects. Two strategic development themes stand out from these projects:

(1) ‘The good life at the seaside’ aimed at tourism development based on the unique wave conditions along the Thy North Sea coast. Initially considered as an obstacle to fishing, these wave conditions have, since the 1980s, become increasingly recognised as an asset for surfing. The coastal stretch from Hanstholm to Agger Tange even received the nickname ‘Cold Hawaii’. ‘Land of Opportunities’ worked with three surfing top spots identified by the local surfing community and resulted in smallscale physical interventions around piers and landing sites in Klitmøller, Vorupør, and Krik.

(2) ‘Clearing up and new life in vacant buildings’ dealt with the increasing number of vacant and derelict buildings in many villages and in the open countryside. Through ‘Land of Opportunities,’ the municipality developed the so-called Thisted model. Together with local experts and activists, the municipality identified and renovated “gold teeth”, i.e. buildings worthy of preservation due to their architectural, historical or environmental value for the local community, while they identified and demolished “rotten teeth”, i.e. derelict buildings. In two villages, Vestervig and Frøstrup, these strategies were guided by a holistic village renewal plan and supported by the voluntary work of large groups of local activists.

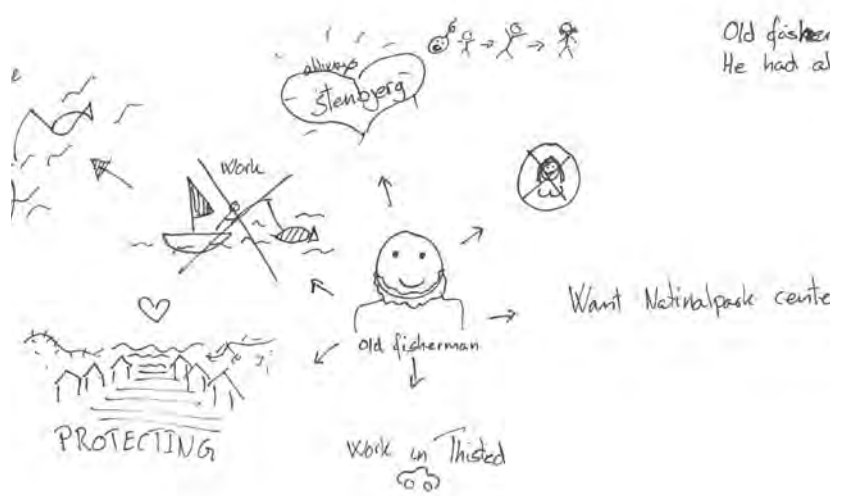














## HVORDAN VI HAR ARBEJDET

‘Mulighedernes Land’ projekterne, den viden om lokale kvaliteter, resurser og potentialer som blev udviklet gennem planlægningsinitiativet og – ikke mindst – de aktør-netværker af mennesker, som havde været engageret i processen, forsynede de studerende med solide trædesten for at udvikle nye strategiske byrums- og landskabsprojekter i Thisted.

I ‘Mulighedernes Lands’ fodspor udforskede de studerende muligheder for (1) at videreudvikle steder hvor ‘Mulighedernes Land’ tidligere havde realiseret projekter eller (2) at identificere og udvikle nye områder med potentiale for at følge på de strategiske temaer.

En uge med intensivt feltarbejde skabte basis for projektudviklingen. På vores første dag i Thisted blev vi guidet rundt til alle ‘Mulighedernes Land’ projekter af to kommunale planlæggere. Gennem de næste to dage udførte de studerende to tematiske “transects”<sup>3</sup>, dvs. fysiske krydsninger af kommunens område. I små grupper af fire studerende undersøgte de en rute som lærerne i samarbejde med planlæggerne havde groft fastlagt for at guide dem til steder med potentiale for enten ‘Det gode liv ved kysten’ eller ‘Oprydning og nyt liv i tomme huse’. De studerende bevægede sig rundt i bil og til fods. Parallelt med arbejdet i felten undersøgte de studerende aktuelle politikker, planer og projekter langs med deres rute.

Formålet med feltarbejdet var at identificere katalytiske situationer for nye interventioner gennem interviews og observationer langs med den forskrevne rute. Katalytiske situationer kunne for eksempel være aktuelle eller forstående transformationer som påvirkede lokale beboeres eller turisternes hverdagsliv. Derfor skulle de studerende rette opmærksomheden mod tegn for forandring, for eksempel i form af interessekonflikter, nylige fysiske forandringer, forandringer i aktiviteter og anvendelser af steder og ideer og ønsker om forandringer.

Hver gruppe lavede en til to på forhånd arrangerede interviews med lokale aktører i Mulighedernes Land projekter eller beslægtede projekter. Derudover lavede de 3-8 spontane interviews med folk de mødte ‘på farten’. I de spontane interviews brugte de studerende et kort over Thisted for at tale med folk om deres daglige ruter, udfordringer og glæder i hverdagen og steder som betød noget særligt for dem. Mens de arrangerede interviews gav rig, konkret information om stedbundne kvaliteter, resurser og igangværende forandringer, bidrog de spontane interviews med indsigt i mange forskellige menneskers hverdagsruter og rutiner.

Observationer langs ruten fokuserede på tre typer situationer: (1) Inside/outside, dvs. rumlige overgange fra et sted eller landskab til et andet; (2) front/back, dvs. aktiviteter som forgår ‘behind the scenes’; og (3) above/below; dvs. hvordan infrastruktur og service netværker, som ofte er usynlige ‘nedenunder’ en situation, påvirker de synlige aktiviteter ‘på overfladen’, og især hvordan de forbinder eller adskiller steder og mennesker.

## HOW WE WORKED

The projects that has been realised through ‘Land of Opportunities’, the developed knowledge of local qualities, resources and potential, and – not least – the actor-networks of people that were engaged in the process provided the students with solid stepping stones for the development of new strategic open space projects in Thisted.

In the footsteps of ‘Land of Opportunities’, the students explored opportunities for (1) further developing areas where ‘Land of Opportunities’ had previously realised local projects or (2) identifying and developing new sites with potential to follow up on the strategic themes.

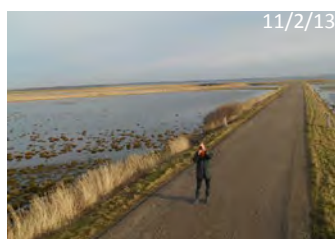
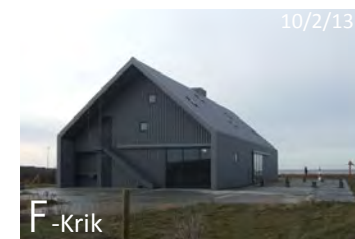
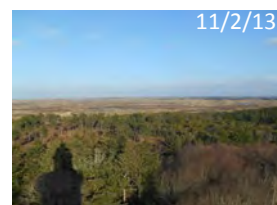
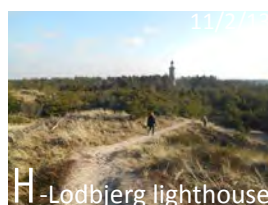
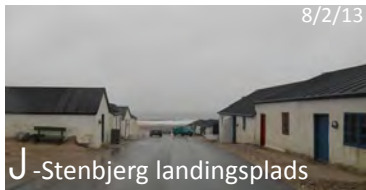
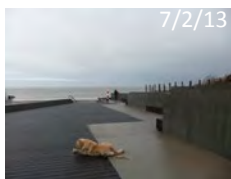
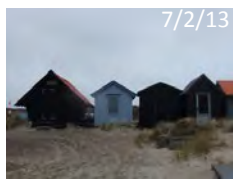
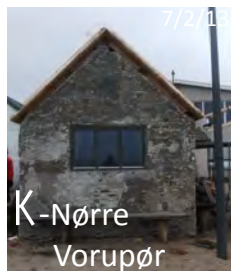
A week of intensive field work formed the basis for project development. On the first day in Thisted, we were given a guided tour by two municipal planners of all the projects realised through ‘Land of Opportunities’. The next two days the students conducted two thematic “transects”<sup>3</sup>, i.e. physical crossings of the municipal territory. In small groups of four students they investigated a route which the teachers, in collaboration with municipal planners, had roughly predefined to guide them to locations with potential for either ‘The good life at the seaside’ or ‘Clearing up and new life in vacant buildings’. The students moved around by car and by foot. In parallel with the field work, they investigated current policies, plans and projects along their route.

The aim of these transects was to identify catalytic situations for new interventions through on site interviews and observations along the prescribed route. Catalytic situations could, for example, be ongoing or forthcoming transformations which affected locals’ and visitors’ everyday life. We therefore asked the students to pay particular attention to signs of spatial change, e.g. in the form of conflicts of interest, recent physical changes, changes in activities and uses, and ideas and desires for future changes.

Each student group conducted one or two a priori arranged interviews with local actors in ‘Land of Opportunities’ projects or related projects. In addition, each group conducted 3-8 spontaneous interviews with people they met ‘on the road’. Here, the students used a map of Thisted to talk about people’s daily routes, everyday challenges and pleasures, and the places that meant something special to them. While the arranged interviews provided rich, concrete information on place-based qualities, resources and recent and ongoing transformations, the spontaneous interviews contributed with insight into a variety of people’s multi-faceted everyday life routes and routines.

Observations along the route focused on three types of situation: (1) Inside/outside, i.e. spatial transitions from one place or landscape to another; (2) front/back, i.e. usages and activities that occur ‘behind the scenes’; and (3) above/below; i.e. how infrastructural networks and services, which are often invisible ‘below’ a situation, affect usage and activities ‘above’, in particular, how they connect or disconnect places and people.







Med udgangspunkt i deres feltarbejde, lavede de studerende et fælles kort for hver tematiske rute, identificerede katalytiske situationer og formulerede første udviklingsvisioner og projektideer for udvalgte områder.

De sidste to dage i felten brugte de studerende på mere fokuserede stedsundersøgelser med udgangspunkt i deres første design hypoteser. Derudover havde de mulighed for at tale med en række lokale eksperter inden for kulturarv, udviklingen af Nationalpark Thy samt kommunens koordinator for lokale udviklingsprojekter i landdistrikter.

Tilbage ved tegnebordene i København, udviklede de studerende deres indsigter fra feltarbejdet til mere specifikke udviklingsvisioner, afklarede projektområder og definerede konkrete tiltag. De sidste fire uger blev brugt på at udarbejde et strategisk projektforslag ledsaget af ugentligt feedback fra gæstekritiker.

Flere studerende holdt kontakt med de kommunale planlæggere og de lokale aktører som de havde talt med i Thisted. Andre tog kontakt til nye lokale eksperter eller aktører undervejs. På denne måde blev de studerende ved med at indarbejde ny input i deres projekter helt frem til afleveringen.

## SEKS STRATEGISKE PROJEKTER

De seks projekter der kom ud af kurset spænder vidt fra ideer til midlertidige tiltag i den lille skala til etableringen af storskala produktionslandskaber. Projektideerne bygger videre på lokale projekter og følgeprojekter af 'Mulighedernes Land' eller andre lokale initiativer som flugter med de strategiske udviklingstemaer. Samtidig bringer de studerendes projekter nye steder i spil og forslår nye programmer såsom østers dyrkning, en 'grøn levevis' eller rekreative netværker langs åer og søer i indlandet.

Vi har brugt 'Mulighedernes Land' som trædesten for at udvikle nye projekter. Men de studerendes arbejde kan også ses som en form for strategisk evaluering af det tidligere planlægningsinitiativ. Studenterprojekterne bygger videre på de forandringer og de aktør-netværker som tidligere interventioner har skabt samtidig med at de afdækker nye udviklingsmuligheder. Vi håber derfor at projekterne kan inspirere til videreudvikling af strategiske visioner og nye strategiske projekter i Thisted.

<sup>1</sup> LATOUR, B., 2005. Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

<sup>2</sup> Sml. CALLON, M., 2007. Some Elements of a Sociology of Translation: Domestication of the Scallops and the Fishermen of St. Brieuc Bay. In: K. ASDAL, B. BRENNAN and I. MOSER, eds, Technoscience. Oslo: Unipub, pp. 57-78.

<sup>3</sup> BAZAR URBAIN, CONTREPOINT and CHRONOS, Z., 2013. Amiens 2030: Le quotidien en projet. Bazar urbain éditions.

Based on these transects, all the groups that had worked with one thematic route, mapped their findings on a common map of their route, identified catalytic situations, and formulated first development visions and project ideas for selected areas.

The last two days of field work were spent with focused site evaluation based on the students first design hypotheses. In addition, the students had the opportunity to conduct prearranged interviews with a number of local experts on cultural heritage, the development of Thy National Park, and the municipal coordination of bottom-up rural development projects.

Back at the drawing boards in Copenhagen, the students developed their field work findings into more specified design visions, delimit sites for intervention, and defined concrete interventions. Through the last four weeks the students elaborated a strategic project proposal guided by weekly feedback from guest critics.

Several student groups stayed in touch with the municipal planners or local activists they had interviewed in Thisted. Others contacted new local experts or actors in the process. In this way, the students kept introducing new insights into their projects until the final hand-in.

## SIX STRATEGIC PROJECTS

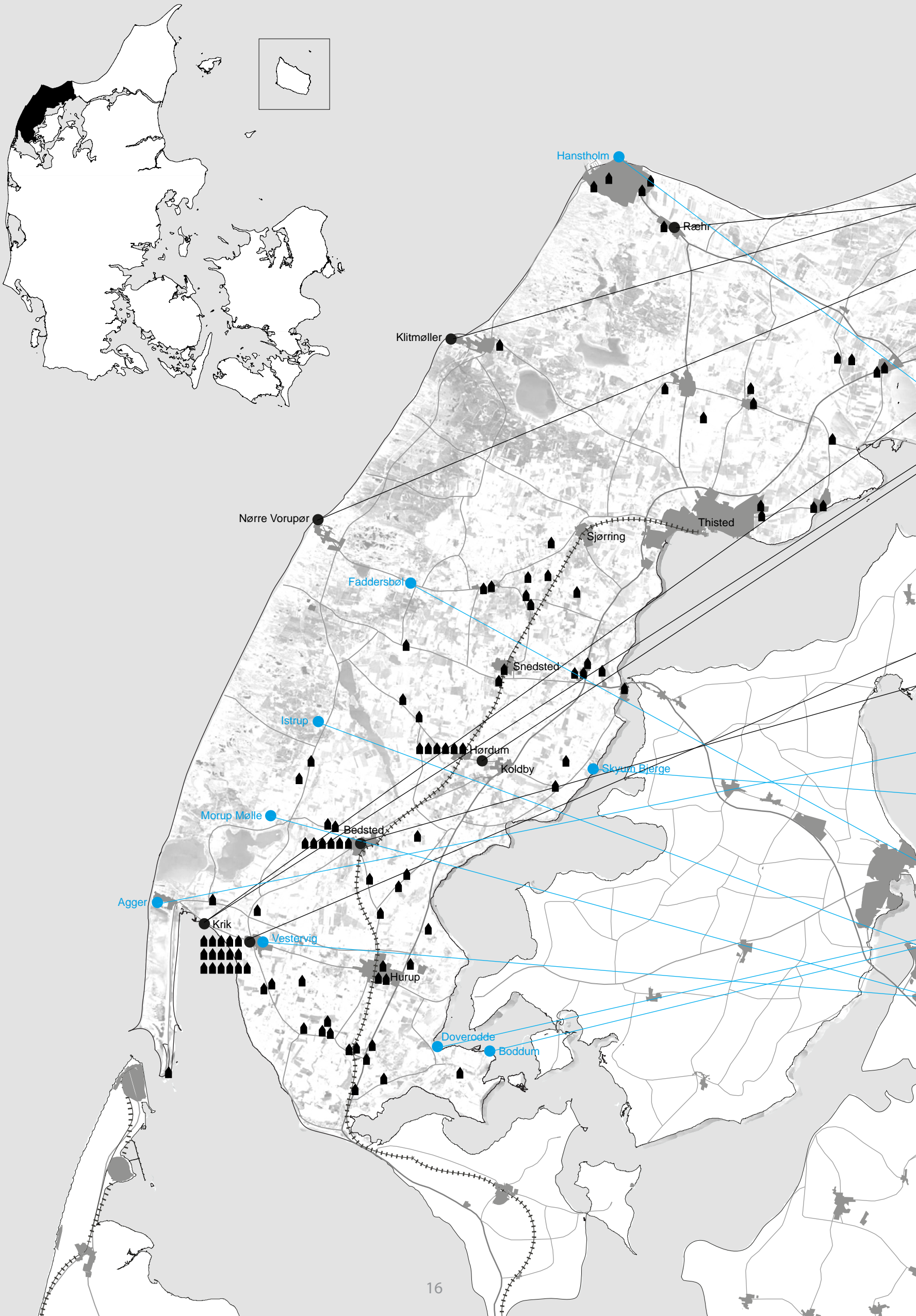
The six projects that resulted from the course represent a wide range of design ideas from small scale temporary interventions to the construction of large scale production landscapes. The project ideas build on local projects or follow up projects to 'Land of Opportunities' or other local initiatives that resonate with the strategic development themes. At the same time, the student projects propose new locations and new programs, such as oysters farming, 'green living', or recreational networks along creeks and lakes in the inland.

We used 'Land of Opportunities' as a stepping stone for new projects. But the student work can also be seen as a strategic evaluation of the earlier planning initiative. The student projects build on the effects and actor-networks of previous interventions, while they reveal new development possibilities. In this way, we hope that the projects will be able to inspire the development of strategic visions and new strategic projects in Thisted.

<sup>1</sup> LATOUR, B., 2005. Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. CALLON, M., 2007. Some Elements of a Sociology of Translation: Domestication of the Scallops and the Fishermen of St. Brieuc Bay. In J. LAW, ed., Power, Action and Belief: A New Sociology of Knowledge. London: Routledge, pp. 196-223.

<sup>3</sup> BAZAR URBAIN, CONTREPOINT and CHRONOS, Z., 2013. Amiens 2030: Le quotidien en projet. Bazar urbain éditions.





## PROJEKTER MULIGHEDERNES LAND / PROJECTS LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES

'Det gode liv ved kysten' har forbedret adgangen til kysten for både beboere, turister, fiskere og surfere og styrket rammerne for allerede eksisterende aktiviteter.

*'The good life at the seaside' improved coastal access for inhabitants, tourists, fishermen and surfers and strengthened the conditions for existing activities.*

'Thy og Hannæs på kryds og tværs' har bundet Thisted Kommune sammen i et netværk af stier, som sikrer cyklende og gående adgang til naturen og gode forbindelser mellem landsbyerne.

*'Across Thy and Hannæs' connected Thisted Municipality through a path network that provides access to nature and good connections among villages by bike and on foot.*

'Huse til overs' har fjernet tomme, forfaldne huse i et nyskabende samarbejde mellem borgere og kommune.

*'Abundant houses' demolished vacant, derelict buildings in an innovative collaboration between local communities and the municipality.*

'Frøstrups nye samlingspunkt' har fjernet forfaldne huse og omdannet den gamle kro til samlingspunkt i en ny bymidte omgivet af idrætsarealer og butiksliv.

*'Frøstrup's new meeting place' demolished derelict buildings and converted the old inn into a meeting place in a new village centre surrounded by sports areas and commercial life.*

'Fra tomt til grønt i Vestervig' har åbnet byen mod parken, åen og hallen ved at nedrive fældfærdige huse langs hovedgaden og indrette nye byrum på tomterne.

*'From vacant to green in Vestervig' opened the village up to the park, the creek and the activity hall by demolishing vacant buildings along the main street and establishing new urban spaces on the empty lots.*

'Beboerhus for landsbynetværk' har aktiveret et nedlagt plejehjem som mødested for beboere på tværs af landsbygrænser.

*'A community centre for a village network' activated a vacant nursing home as a meeting place for citizens across village borders.*

## PROJEKTER / PROJECTS TRANSFORMATION STUDIO 2014

'Living with water' forslår at bruge stigende vandstande til at dyrke østers og skabe innovativ byudvikling i et unikt vandlandskab i og omkring Agger.

*'Living with water' proposes to use rising sea water levels for oysters production and innovative urban development in a unique water landscape in and around Agger.*

'Longshore drift' vil forbedre adgangen til kysten for beboere og turister ved at styrke eksisterende surf aktiviteter langs Hanstholms kyst.

*'Longshore drift' will improve access to the coast for citizens and tourists by strengthening existing surf activities along the Hanstholm coast.*

'Limfjordkysten i Thy – oplev kysten fra vandet' vil styrke oplevelsen af Limfjordkysten ved at forbedre forbindelser mellem vand- og landbaserede friluftaktiviteter.

*'The Limfjord Coast in Thy – experiencing the land from the water' will strengthen the experience of the Limfjord coast by improving connections between water and land-based outdoor recreation activities.*

'Green living' vil synliggøre og styrke grøn levevis omkring Frøstrup i forhold til energiproduktion og naturforvaltning og med fokus på udvikling af nye fællesskaber.

*'Green living' will communicate and strengthen green ways of living around Frøstrup in relation to energy production and nature management and with a strong focus on community building.*

'Vestervig identitetssti' vil styrke oplevelsen af Vestervig ved at formidle kulturarv og facilitere nye idrætsaktiviteter langs eksisterende stiforbindelser.

*'Vestervig identity trail' will strengthen the experience of Vestervig by communicating cultural heritage and facilitating new sports activities along existing path networks.*

'Forbind indlandet' vil forbinde Thy ved at facilitere friluftaktiviteter langs åer og søer mellem Sjørring og Krik i et innovativt samarbejde mellem lokale aktører og designstuderende og ved genbrug af nedrevne huse.

*'Connecting the Inland' will connect Thy by facilitating outdoor recreation along creeks and lakes between Sjørring and Krik in an innovative collaboration between local actors and design students and with creative reuse of demolished buildings.*

- +++++ Jernbane / Railway
- Hovedvej / Primary road
- Mindre vej / Secondary road
- ▲▲▲▲ Nedrevne huse / Demolished houses
- Mulighedernes Land / Land of Opportunities
- Transformation Studio 2014





# LIVING WITH WATER

INHABITING THE WATERSCAPE IN AGGER





Marie Navntoft Jacobsen  
Melissa Elisabeth Svendsen  
Sofie Stilling  
Maxime Cloarec



# AT LEVE MED VAND

De kystnære byer i Thy har opbygget et nært forhold til havet igennem århundreder. Hvor man i Hanstholm har industrialiseret fiskerierhvervet, har man i Nr. Vorupør og Klitmøller fundet nye måder at udnytte den kystnære beliggenhed, og de faciliterer i dag et af Europas bedste surf-steder til glæde for turister og lokale.

Hvor de andre Vestkystbyer har levet i symbiose med havet, har man i Agger kæmpet imod, drænet landet og bygget diger og høfter for at modstå havets kræfter. Agger har ikke formået at drage fordel af byens kystnære og naturskønne beliggenhed. Tomme bygninger, hegn og diger blokkerer i dag udsigten til Vesterhavet, ferskvandsøen Fladesø og de beskyttede vådområder ved Agger Tange. Byens placering som indgang til Danmarks største Nationalpark Thy træder knap nok frem. Udover mod naturen, kæmper Agger også med afvikling, med en aldrende og svindende befolkningsgruppe, og med en stor andel af huse til salg og tomme bygninger. Klimaforandringer og resulterende havvandstigninger vil fortsat udfordre Agger og kræve store investeringer i kystbeskyttelse, men spørgsmålet er om byen kan vinde ved at ændre sit forhold til vandet.

Dette projekt ser et stort potentiale ved at stoppe kampen mod vandet. Ved at stoppe dræning og tillade en kontrolleret oversvømmelse kan man styrke tilstedeværelsen af Aggers smukke vandlandskab. Man kan udvikle nye vandrelaterede erhverv indenfor fødevarer og turisme, samt

styrke Aggers bymiljø på basis af eksisterende kvaliteter.

Den foreslåede helhedsplan for Agger tager delvist udgangspunkt i den eksisterende lokalplan, hvor det beskrives, at Agger grundet sin umiddelbare beliggenhed ved havet, har udviklet et helt specielt maritimt landsbymiljø, hvor hække og hegn er uønskede, for at trække landskabet ind i byzonen. Med samme intention styrker vi kontakten til landskabet og vandet omkring byen, ved at fjerne hegn og hækker, samt de forladte bygninger, der forstyrrer udsigten. Vi foreslår, at nye boliger i den sydlige del kan bygges med tanke for at grænsen mellem landskab og byzone udviskes.

Produktion af østers i Limfjorden har allerede vist sig at være en spirende forretning. Millioner af kroner er investeret i testcenteret 'Dansk Skaldyrs Center' og Limfjordøstersen har allerede etableret sig som et varemærke. Derudover er Limfjorden det eneste sted i verden, hvor al skaldyrs produktion er certificeret for at undgå overfiskeri. Implementeringen af østersproduktion i Agger kan kickstarte en ny mentalitet og skabe jobs i lokal og regional kontekst. Som i Sønderjylland ved Vadehavet, kan østersture i Agger forlænge turistsæsonen langt ind i efteråret. Ved produktion af østers på banker i Krik Vig og på vådområder indenlands, kan Agger Havn kan få en ny rolle for produktionen af østersspat, samt blive en attraktiv lystbådehavn og ny maritim indgang til Nationalpark Thy.

## LIVING WITH WATER

The coastal towns of Thy have had a close relation to the sea for centuries, making a living out of fishing. Today, fishing happens mostly in Hanstholm at an industrial scale, whereas Nr. Vorupør and Klitmøller have found new ways of living and benefitting from the relation to the water by developing tourism and surfing. Agger, however, still needs to develop a new relationship with the water. Different from the other coastal settlements, Agger has long been fighting the Sea, building dikes and drainage canals to protect the coastline and the town from flooding. The dikes, poor housing and fences block the view to the surrounding waterscape, and Agger's splendid location as a port to Thy National Park surrounded by the waters of the North Sea, the Limfjord, and Fladesø is hardly present. In fact, Agger is a town in decline, with an ageing population and rapid depopulation, leaving half of the buildings vacant and for sale. Challenges will keep on meeting Agger in the future, when the seawater level rises as a consequence of climate change, demanding even higher dikes. But what if Agger stopped fighting the water and learned to live with the water in new ways?

This project proposes stopping the fight against the water and allowing a controlled flooding. On this basis, we see significant potential for strengthening the presence of the existing waterscape qualities, establishing new water-related production and thus strengthen job opportunities, settlement and tourism development in and around Agger.

The proposed strategic masterplan for Agger takes its point of departure in the existing local plan, which prescribes a no fence-policy thus weaving the dunes and the coastal landscape into parts of the urban structure. In a similar way, we attempt to strengthen a visual connection to the surrounding waterscape, by removing fences and vacant buildings and by creating a new housing development in the wetlands that will emerge within the city zone when stopping the drainage. Furthermore a new path system will put the waterscape on display and connect Agger to its surroundings while engaging the local associations and involve the inhabitants.

The rising water level will also provide potential for new water related production: Oyster production is an emerging branch with a natural habitat in the Limfjord region, and with particularly good conditions near Agger. Millions are already invested in a new Shellfish Test Center, and the Limfjord Oysters are a well-established trademark and certified as the only sustainable production site in the world. As the fishing industry is in decline, locating oyster production in Agger could become an employment catalyst for the whole region. This could create new employment within production and trade, and additionally attract tourists during the low season winter months. Oyster banks outside Krik could facilitate oyster tours, which have proven popular in Vadehavet. Inshore and offshore oyster farming could activate the harbour and create a new kind of fishing industry. Finally, the activated harbour could facilitate a new port for sailing boats to further strengthen tourism in Agger.

## A TOWN IN DECLINE WITH HIDDEN POTENTIAL



Summerhousing zone



Vacant houses



For sale

*“..because of Aggers close relation to the water the town has developed a special maritime and landscapebased village-environment, with a visual connection with its landscape and bare dunes..”*

From the Local Plan of Agger 2009

31 VACANT HOUSES

31 HOUSES WORTHY OF PRESERVATION

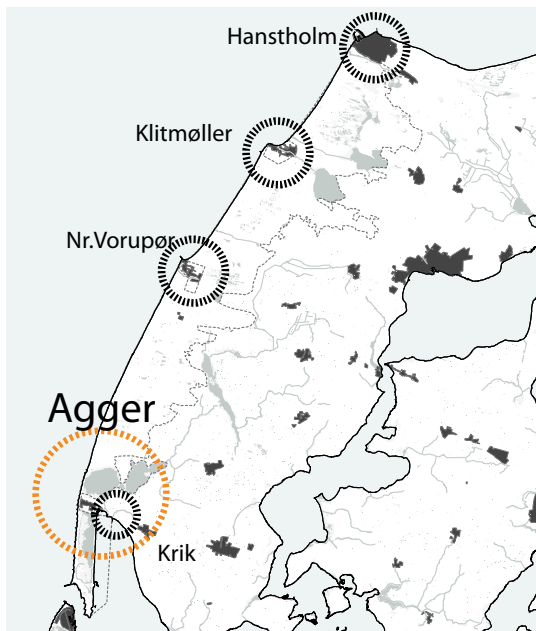
22 VACANT HOUSES WORTHY OF PROTECTION

350 - 3.000

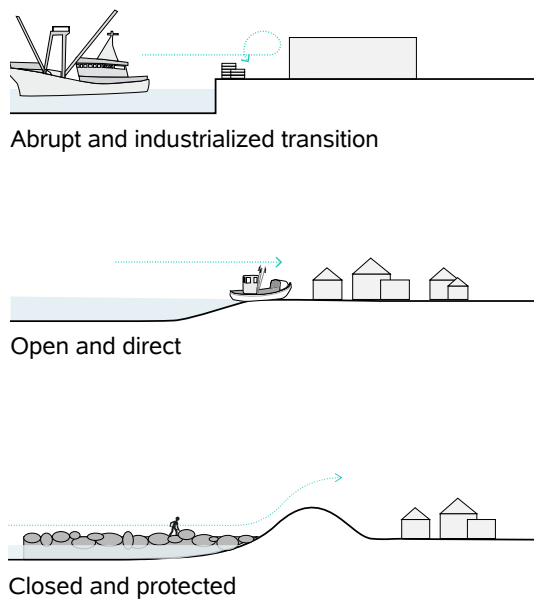
THE NUMBER OF HABITANTS IS EXPANDING TIMES 10 IN THE SUMMER SEASON

15 ASSOCIATIONS WORKING INDEPENDENTLY

## LIVING WITH WATER - IN THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE



The coastal towns Hanstholm, Klitmøller and Nr. Vårupør are oriented towards the sea, whereas Agger is protected and surrounded by the dikes.



Future stormwater threat give opportunities to work with and not against the water

150 MEN WAS EMPLOYED BY SECURING AGGER FROM THE WATER

2 IS TODAY EMPLOYED IN “VANDBYGNINGSVÆSNET” MAINTAINING THE JETTIES

31 PROFESSIONAL FISHING BOATS IN 1949

4 FISHING BOATS ARE REMAINING TODAY

52 BOATS ARE AUTHORIZED FOR MUSSEL FISHERY, AND HAVE PERMISSION TO FISH OYSTERS WITHIN THE REGULATIONS

12 BOATS ARE AUTHORIZED FOR OYSTER FISHING

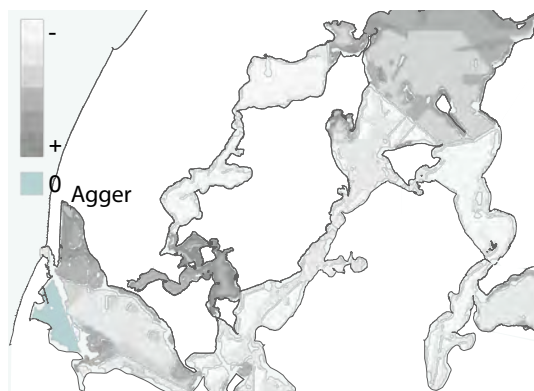
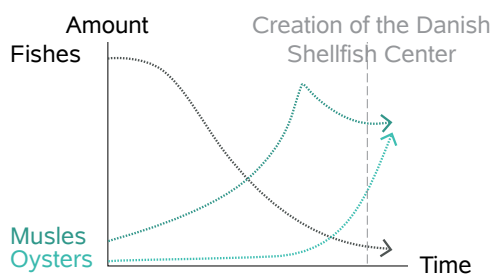
**MARCH 2004 THE FISHERIES DIRECTORATE GAVE:**

+ 9 PERMISSION FOR MUSSEL FARMING.

+ 12 PERMISSION FOR MUSSEL AND OYSTER FARMING.

+ 1 PERMISSION TO EXTEND AN EXISTING MUSSEL FARM

## A NEW SEAFOOD TREND



Opportunities for oysters production in the east part of Limfjorden







Floating sauna

Bathing jetty

Visitorcenter

Public platforms

New businesses

Expansion of pla

New ponton dwellings

Public platforms

Public platforms

platform for birdwatching

New ponton dwellings

New paths

## OYSTERS AS A NEW PROVIDER FOR JOBS THROUGH PRODUCTION AND TOURISM

**4. FRESH OYSTERS**  
CITY -> VACANT BUILDINGS  
the vacant buildings are transformed as a place to sell the production. Local food for local people

**1. BABY OYSTERS / SPATS**  
HARBOUR -> NURSERY  
"Baby Oysters" production in vacant buildings

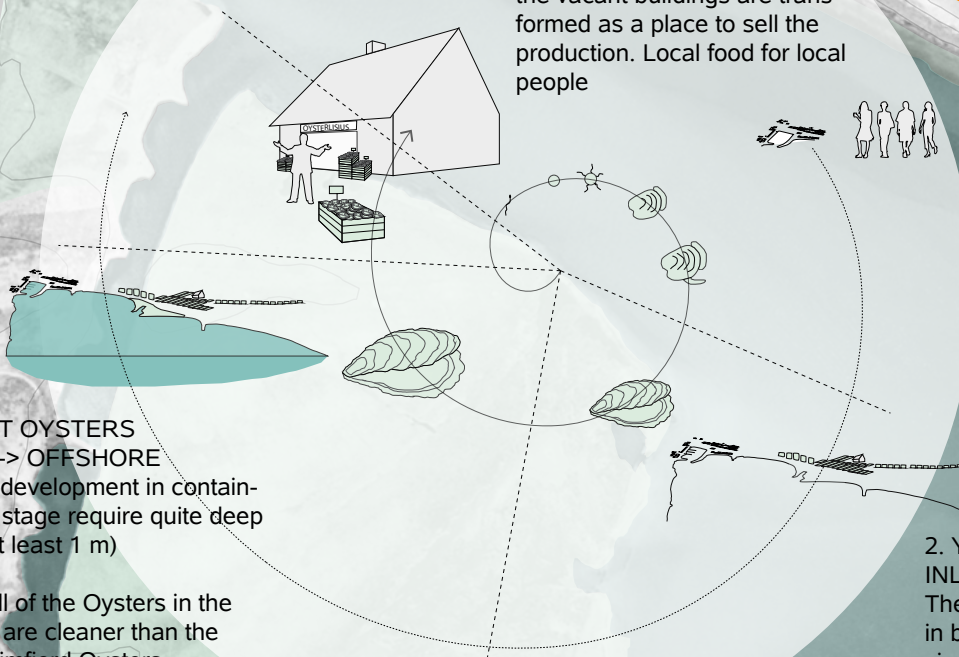
The Danish Shellfish Center and Vemø Fish Farm provide the whole fjord at the moment

**1'. ENGAGE THE COMMUNITY / ASSOCIATION -> COOPERATIVE**

**2. YOUNG OYSTERS**  
INLAND -> POND STRCUTURE  
The young oysters are then kept in bassins until they reach the size of a thumb

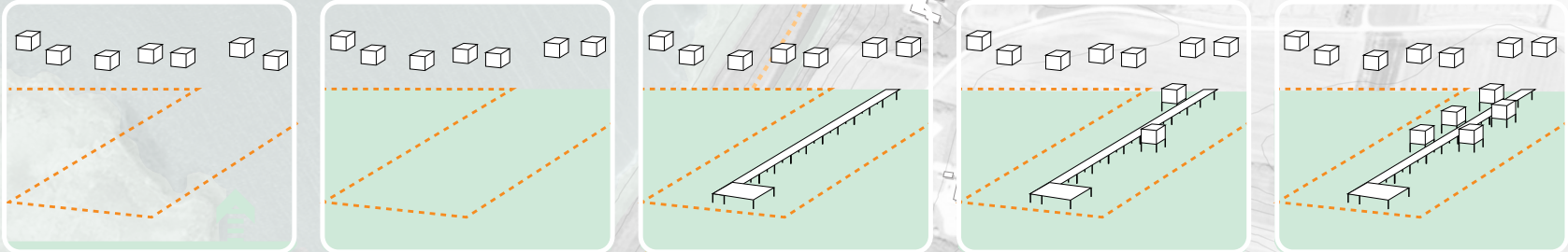
**3. ADULT OYSTERS**  
FJORD -> OFFSHORE  
Oysters development in containers, this stage require quite deep water (at least 1 m)

The shell of the Oysters in the Limfjord are cleaner than the typical Limfjord Oysters





# BOARDWALKS AND NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT : INHABITING THE WATERSCAPE



Stopping fighting against the water and let the water come into the city creates new potentials and new relation with the waterscape. Boardwalks are designed as public spaces where it is possible to experience the changing landscape through seasons. In the future, new housing development will take place along these boardwalks. The dwellings in the new southern flooded area are an interpretation of the existing landscapebased plan strategy in the north, and a way of inhabiting the waterscape while keeping a public access to the boardwalk.





## OYSTER PRODUCTION AS A CATALYST FOR THE EMPLOYMENT AND TOURISM



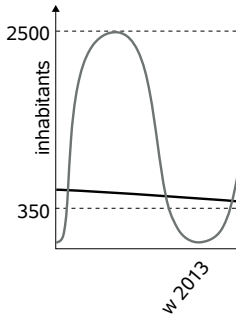
## PRODUCTION

Growing oysters for production you need three stages. First the spat needs to be developed in a harbour 'nursery'. Thereafter they grow inland in basins until they reach the size of a thump. At the last stage oysters are sent to grow offshore in containers. To be sold, an oyster need to weigh at least 80 grams. The advantage of growing oysters in the waters near Agger in Krik Vig is that the shell is much cleaner than in the rest of the Limfjord, which is important for the industry. Oyster fishing is licensed on weight, and the more light weighted the oyster shell the better



## OYSTER TOURISM

In their natural habitat oysters grow in colonies called banks. If the oysters aren't picked they will grow together into a solid structure which forms ideal paths taking tourist far out in the Sea for oyster picking. Oyster tours on these banks could become a tourist attraction, taking its point of departure from the harbour and out in Krik Vig. The oyster season runs usually March to May and again in September to December, which means that it will prolong the existing tourist season

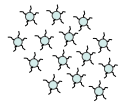
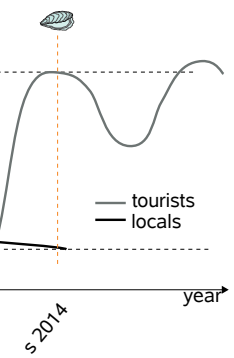






2 th phase of oyster farming

A-a



#### FACILITATING THE HARBOUR

The growing of oyster spat needs a protected and controlled environment indoor in tanks and containers. This could be facilitated in the harbour, making it a new catalytic point for oyster production and oyster tourism. Sailing boat tourism goes well in hand with the luxury connected to the oyster 'brand'. Improving conditions for sailing boat tourism in Agger harbour, could make Agger the new 'calm' port for oyster tourism closest to the windy Western Sea



#### GROWING OYSTERS INLAND

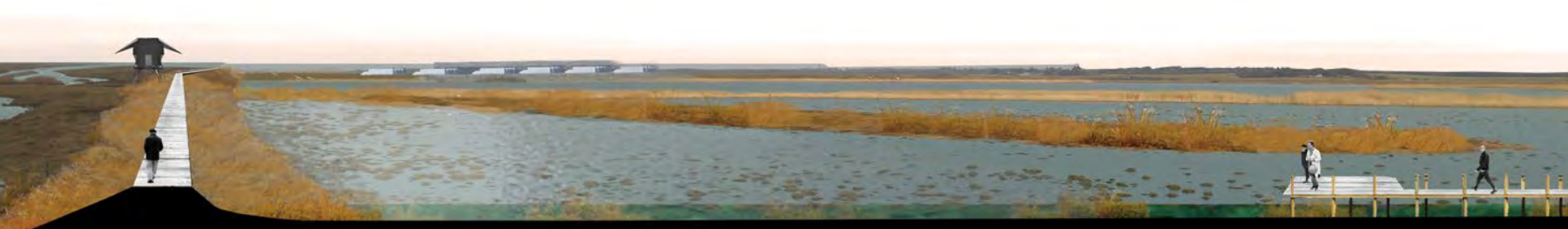
The gender of an oyster is dependent on the temperature which naturally is dependent on the season. If the temperature is controlled correctly in the basins, the production can be optimized to two years instead of three. In order for the oyster to survive its first years, it needs a temperature within 0 to 24 degrees and shallow water with makes inland production and earth heat ideal. However it is important to obtain a great water flow from the Limfjord to ensure a flow of algae, which serves as food for the oysters



Agger as a new port for sailing boats and oyster production



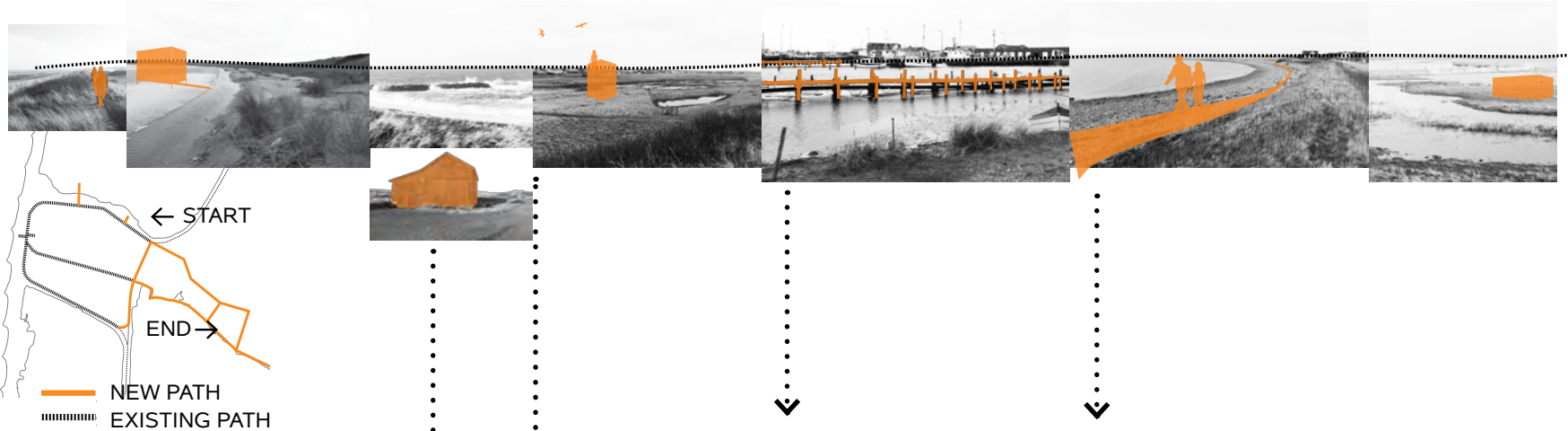
# INHABITING THE WATERSCAPE



Intervention along the boardwalk

Public available boardwalk

## PATHS AND SMALL SCALE INTERVENTIONS IN COLLABORATION WITH LOCALS



### LOCALS AND TOURISTS

Flade Sør offers a perfect spot for soft water activities like bathing, winterbathing and canoeing. This place could also be easily accessible for disabled people. The idea is to develop further some of the facilities already in use by associations, which is mainly focused on music, fishing and events.

### OUTSIDER ASSOCIATIONS

This part of Agger could be directly connected to Thy Nationalpark and attract bird preservation associations, nature protection association and become one of the potential places to install the new Thy Nationalpark entrance.

### LOCAL BUSINESS // TOURISTS

The harbour is a catalytic place for this project, partly facilities could be implemented to support the local fishing associations. Partly the harbour has a great potential to become a place for sailing boats. The harbour could therefore meet the need of both the local population and tourists.

### LOCAL OYSTER FARMS

Implementing oyster production inland, and close to Agger, is a way to engage the local population, provide jobs and make the town more attractive while extending the touristic season.

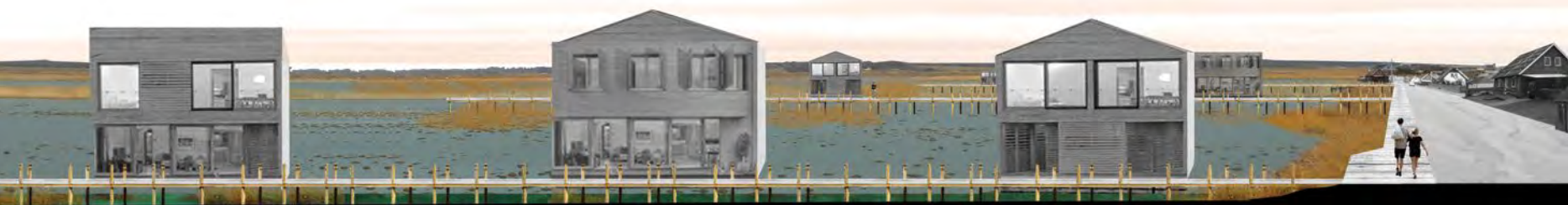
### KRIK CITIZENS AND TOURISTS

Krik and Agger already cooperate, citizens associations could be interested in supporting new physical connections between the two towns



A small intervention on the dike with a view over Agger and the new dwellings in the waterscape

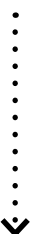
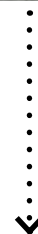
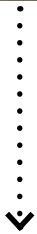




Housing development along the new public boardwalk

B-b

## BOARDWALKS AND NEW HOUSING // REMOVING VACANT BUILDINGS AND FENCES



Stopping fighting against the water and let the water come into the city creates new potentials and new relation with the waterscape. Boardwalks are designed as public spaces where it is possible to experience the changing landscape through seasons.

In the future, new housing development will take place along these boardwalks. The dwellings in the new southern flooded area are an interpretation of the existing landscapebased plan strategy in the north, and a way of inhabiting the waterscape while keeping a public access.

We suggest strengthening the view to the new wetlands by demolishing vacant buildings along the mainstreet. In this way we strengthen the awareness of the surrounding waterscape qualities entering Agger, and wave in nature in accordance to the local-plan-strategy.

A trend of putting up fences has spread in some areas along the main street. Some places the fences block the view to the northern part of the town where the highest concentration of protected and valuable housing is placed, and other places they are blocking the view to the wetlands in the south. Therefore it is suggested (in line with the local plan of Agger), to wave the landscape into these areas by removing the fences.







# *LONGSHORE DRIFT*

*DEVELOPING A NEW COLD HAWAII TOP SPOT*

*Lauritz Rask, Julie Skajaa, Troels Bak Wahlgreen & Taryn Humphrey*



Photo: Mette Johnsen, 2006.





## LONGSHORE DRIFT - Udvikling af et nyt Cold Hawaii top spot

Longshore Drift er en geologisk betegnelse for vandets transport af sand til og fra kysten, som skaber en kyst i konstant forandring. Vi bruger betegnelsen som metafor for det skiftende liv langs kysten.

Projektet er funderet i transformationen af hverdagslivet langs Thy's kyst mod Nordsøen imellem Hanstholm og Agger Tange. Siden surfing blev introduceret i 1980'erne har det været drivkraft i at transformere de gamle fiskerbyer til surfer destinationer, der både har tiltrukket nye beboere og turister. Transformationen nåede et højdepunkt med udfærdigelsen af en Cold Hawaii Masterplan og siden da Realdania initiativet Mulighedernes land fra 2007-2012. Under overskriften Det Gode Liv Ved Kysten blev der bygget nye faciliteter ved surfing top-spots i tre kyst byer, der kombinerer surfing med andre kulturelle og sociale aktiviteter. Det er dette princip vi vil fortsætte at arbejde med ved at bringe surfing ind i stedets hverdag.

Cold Hawaii Masterplanen identificerer fem top-spots der hver har deres egne kvaliteter. Tre af disse top-spots er allerede stærkt udviklet som surf spots. Blandt de sidste to har vi fokuseret på Hanstholm by, som vi mener adskiller sig fra de allerede udviklede surf-spots. Byen står i kontrast til de mindre, turistbaserede, kystbyer ved at være en fungerende industri-by med Danmarks største fiskeri havn, store industri-områder langs kysten og et byområde adskilt af et plateau 45m over hav niveau. Hanstholm er også en af Nord-Europas bedste Windsurf-spots. Selv om surfing officielt er forbudt på grund af byens industrielle funktion, er surfing accepteret og stedet bruges flittigt året rundt af surfere.

Hanstholm bringer visse udfordringer da surfer områderne ligger stærkt spredt langs en beskyttet kyst. Samtidig betyder dens industrielle funktion at havnen står for en mulig udvidelse, der vil skade stedets surfing kvaliteter, og som er så ambitiøs at de ikke har råd til den. I

stedet for kun at satse på industrien kunne de få et større udbytte ved også at satse på surfing.

Projektets mål er derfor at facilitere de spredte surf-spots langs kysten og at facilitere dem på en måde så de også understøtter de lokale aktiviteter. Kystbeskyttelserne og afstanden mellem de forskellige surf-spots har ledt os til at arbejde med det midlertidige overfor det permanente. Derved kan kysten faciliteres selv i de områder hvor kystbeskyttelsen ellers ville være en hindring, eller hvor der ikke er grundlag for en permanent struktur året rundt.

De midlertidige strukturer kaldet surfer hytterne faciliterer både surferne og de lokale. De fungerer som læ for vinden og rekreation. Surfer hytterne kan tages ned og flyttes i løbet af sæsonen, så for eksempel kan flyttes ud i skoven og bruges af jagere om vinteren hvor det ikke er højsæson for surfing. Surfer hytterne forbinder sig æstetisk til området ved at bruge materialer der genkalder det industrielle fiskeri. Fiske-nettet er grundelement som lægger. Nogle steder forbinder det sig til allerede stående elementer, mens det andre steder er i forbindelse med et skellet der former en mindre hytte ikke ulig de lokale fiskers skure.

Som base for surfing i Hanstholm bygger vi permanente faciliteter ved Fish Factory, et industriområde der ligger i direkte forbindelse med kysten. Stedet kommer til at huse et surfing klubhus, som bruger en ældre industribygning, der i øjeblikket er til salg. Stedet kommer til at huse undervisnings lokaler, butik, opbevaring lounge arealer og mere. Lokalerne kan også bruges af de lokale beboere, samt danner baggrund for et program for Hanstholm asylcenter. Derved sammenkobler Fish Factory surferne med lokal samfundet, og bringer to nomadiske livstile som surferne og asylansøgerne i forbindelse med de lokale beboere.

## LONGSHORE DRIFT - Developing a New Cold Hawaii Top Spot

Longshore Drift is a geological term defining the transport of sand to and from the coast by water, which creates a constantly fluctuating coast. We use the term as a metaphor for the changing coastal life.

This project is founded on the transformation of everyday life along the Thy North Sea coast between Hanstholm and Agger Tange. Since surfing was introduced in the 1980s, it has been a factor in changing the declining old fishing towns into surfing-destinations attracting both new residents and tourists. This transformation reached a top point with the proposal of the Cold Hawaii Master plan and since the Realdania initiative Land of Opportunities from 2007-2012. Under the common header The Good Life at the Seaside new facilities were established around surf top spots in three coastal villages combining surfing and other cultural activities. We want to work further on this principle to combine surfing with the everyday life of the place.

The Cold Hawaii Masterplan identified five surf top spots that each has its own qualities. Three of these top spots are already developed. Out of the remaining two, we have focused on the town of Hanstholm. Hanstholm differs strongly from the already developed top spots. In contrast to the small touristic coastal villages, Hanstholm is a functioning industrial town with Denmark's biggest fishing harbor and large industrial areas along the coast, while the town is located separated on a plateau 45m above sea level. Hanstholm is also one of Northern Europe's best windsurf-spots. While surfing is officially prohibited because of the industrial use, it is de facto tolerated and practiced by many surfers all year round.

Hanstholm has some challenges, because of the heavily protected coast that is backdrop to the far spread out surf-spots along the coast. The town's industrial function also means that the Harbour is in for a possible expansion, which will damage the superior surfing qualities, and

which is so ambitious that they can't afford it. Instead of only betting on the industry, there will be more opportunities in also to include surfing in Hanstholm's strengths.

The project seeks to facilitate the spread out surf-spots along the coast, and to facilitate them so they also support the local community. The coastal protection and the distance between the different surf-spots has let us to work with the temporary opposite the permanent. Working with this duality makes it possible for us to create facilities in areas where the coastal protection hinders buildings, and in areas where there isn't a foundation for a permanent structure through all seasons.

The temporary structures are called surfer huts. They function as facilities for both surfers and the locals, and can be used as shelters and recreation. The surfer huts can be taken down during the winter, and in some instances moved to forest areas during the hunting season, where the surfing activity is at a low point. The surfer huts are aesthetically connected to the local area by using materials which are reminiscent of the industrial fishing. The Fishnet is the main sheltering element. The net are at some places linked to already standing structures, and other places in connection with a building skeleton which forms a small hut, not unlike the local fisher huts.

Permanent surfing facilities are built by "Fish Factory", an industrial area which lies in direct relation to the coast, as a base for the surfing in Hanstholm. The place will function as a surfing clubhouse, using a former industrial building currently for sale. The clubhouse will consist of classrooms, shop, storage and lounge areas. The spaces can also be used by the local residents, and becomes part of a program for the Hanstholm Asylum Centre. Thereby Fish Factory links the surfing to the local community, and brings two nomadic lifestyles, the surfers and the Asylum seekers, in connection with the local residents.

# Expanding Upon Cold Hawaii

## Cold Hawaii Master Plan: Catalyst for Change

The Coast of Thy



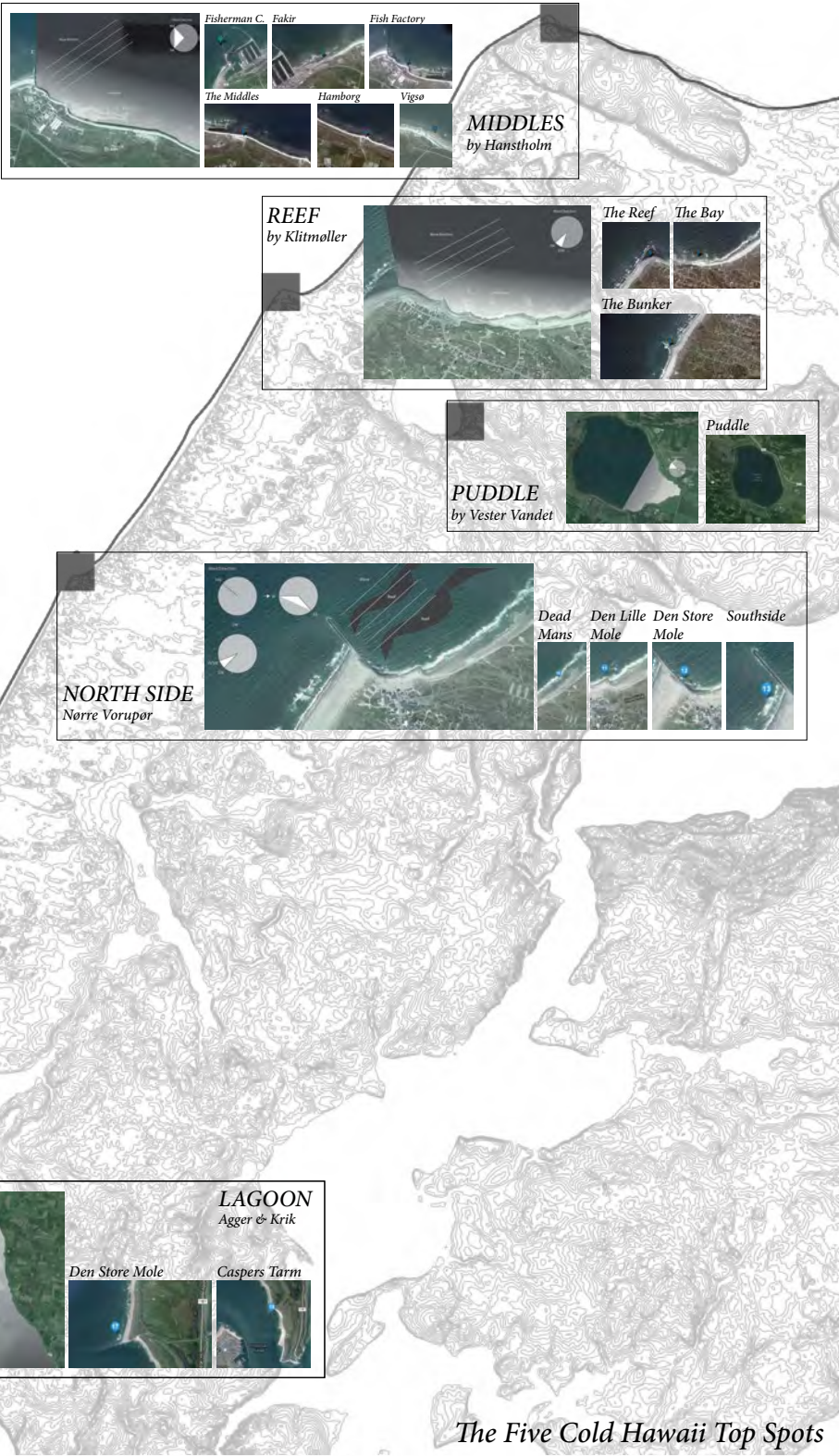
Great possibilities for surfing



Planning



In the 1980s a German surfer discovered the great surfing potential found on the coast of Thy. Surfing has then grown in the area and in 2007 a masterplan for the surfing was made, further enhancing the surfing and paving the way for more interventions.

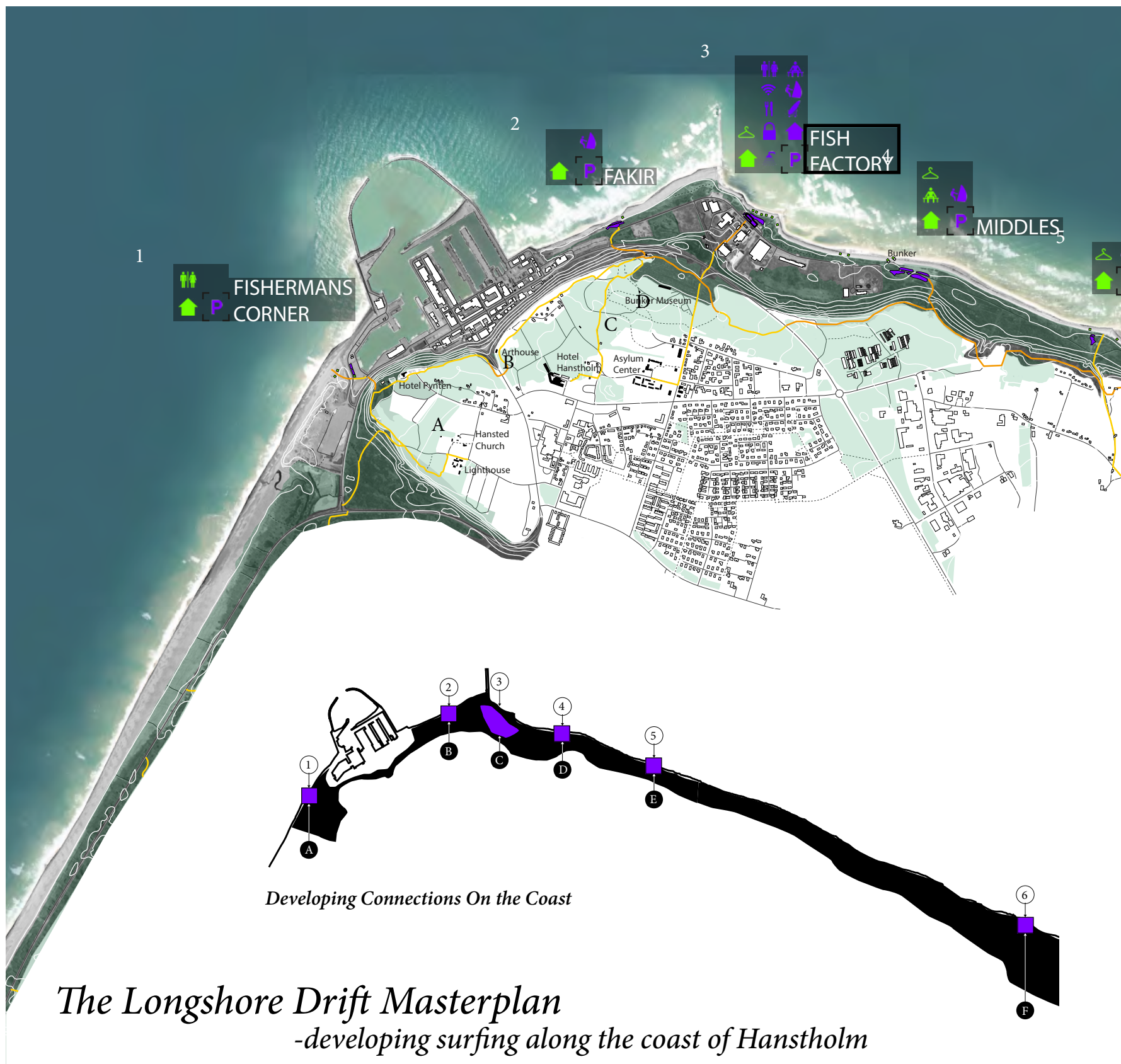


The Five Cold Hawaii Top Spots

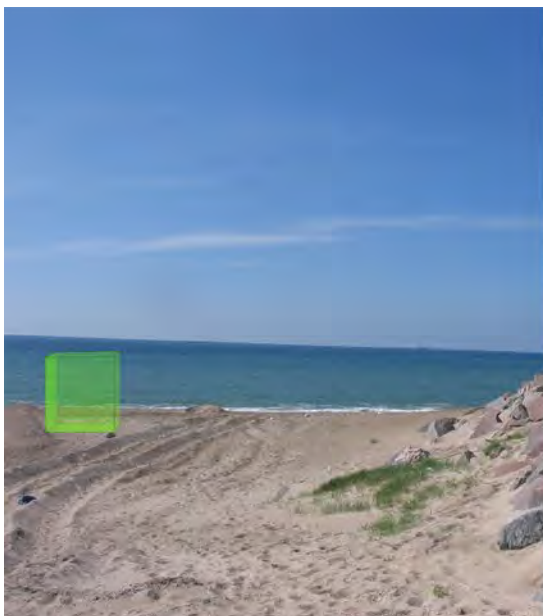
## COMPARISON OF THE FIVE TOPSPOTS

	COLD HAWAII MASTERPLAN	SURF TYPE	TOWN AND SURF REALATIONSHIP	SURFER-LOCAL BALANCED INFRASTRUCTURE	DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT	CATALYST FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	THREAT BY CURRENT DEVELOPMENT
REEF Klitmøller		Windsurf Kitesurf Paddlesurf		 Hummerhuset Integration of surfing and other institution	 90%	FULFILLED potential	LOW
NORTHSIDE Nørre Vorupør		Windsurf Kitesurf Paddlesurf		 Foreningsvejen Path for locals and surfers	 90%	FULFILLED potential	LOW
LAGOON Agger & Krik		Windsurf Freestyle		 Kulhuset Community House with Surfing features outside	 60%	MEDIUM potential	LOW
PUDDLE Vester Vandet		Windsurf Freestyle		 Surfing Forbidden	0%	LOW potential	MEDIUM
MIDDLES Hanstholm		Windsurf Kitesurf Paddlesurf		 Surfing Forbidden	0%	HIGH potential	HIGH



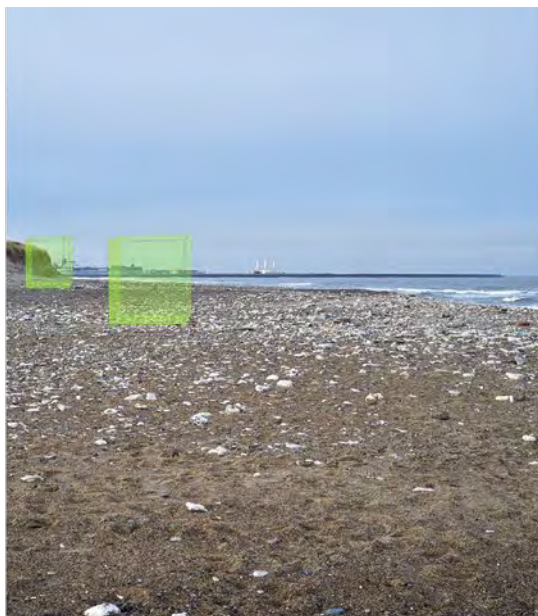


1. Fisherman's Corner



Temporary structures on the beach

2. Fakir



Temporary structures on the beach

3. Fish Factory



Temporary structures on the beach





4. Middles



Permanent parking facilities near the coast

5. Hamborg



Permanent parking facilities near the coast

6. Vigsø



Temporary structures on the beach



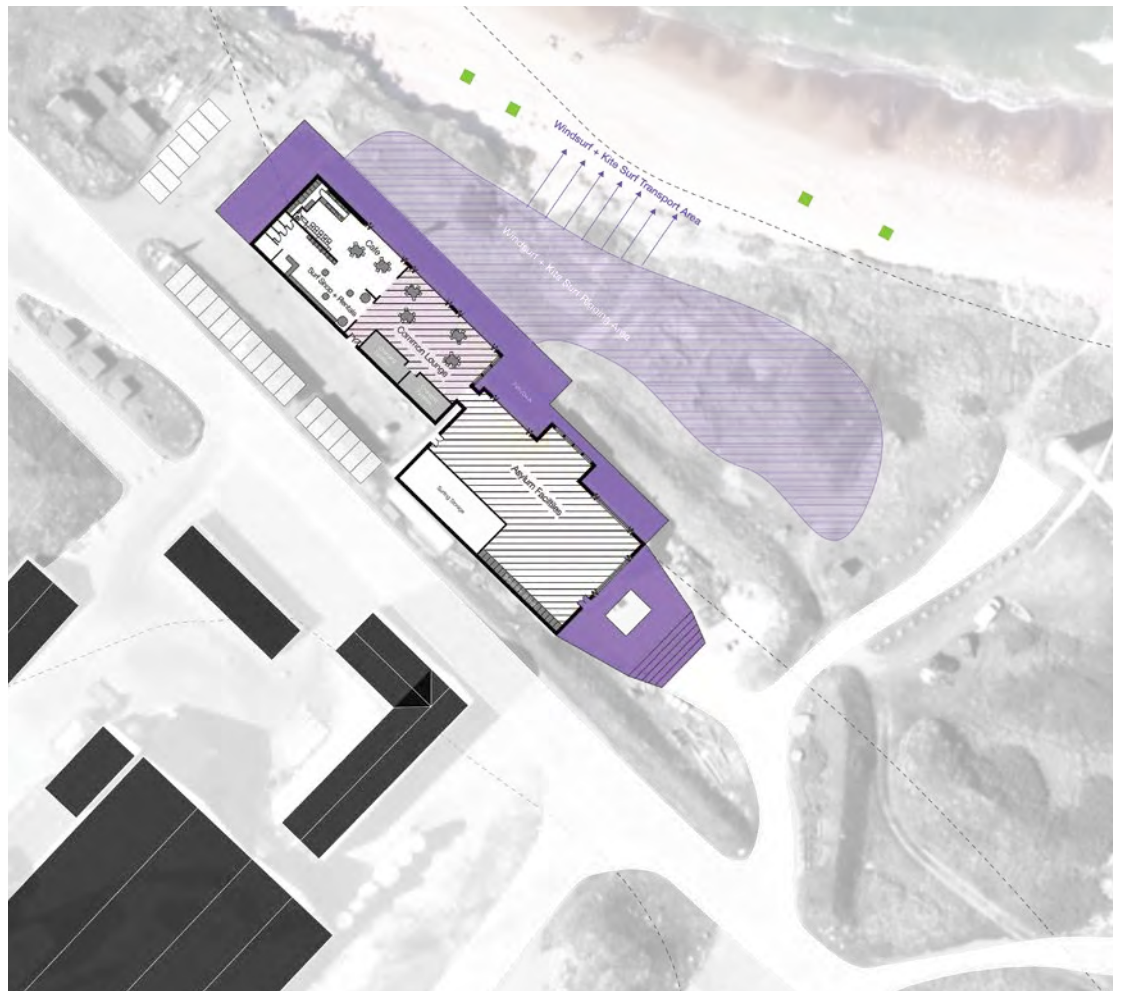
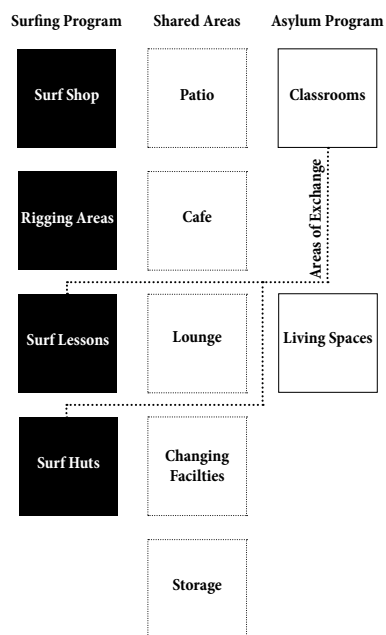


Fish Factory Site Plan 1:3000



Future home to the Surfer House

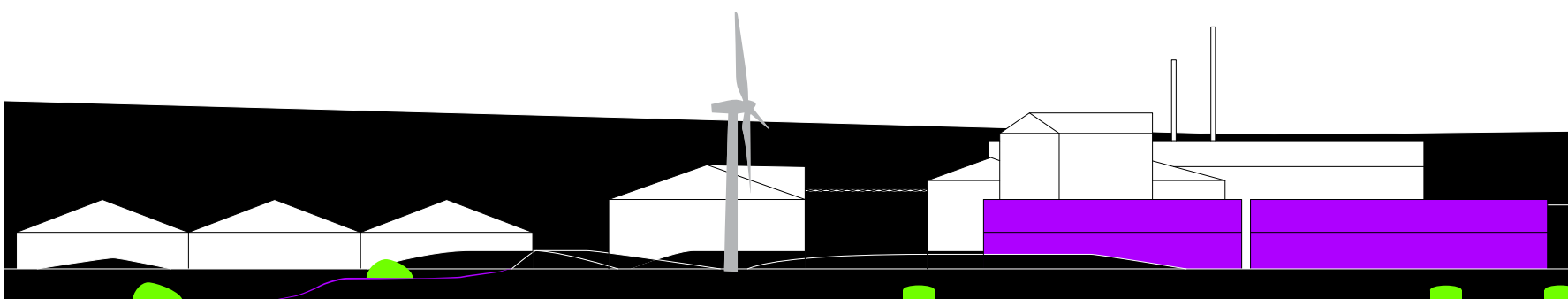
### Surf House Program Diagram



Surfer House plan 1:1200

## The Fish Factory

-A place for both surfers and the local community





## Finding Common Ground

### What is a Surfing Infrastructure?

#### Every Surfer

- Parking Facilities close to key surfing spots
- Surf Staging Areas
- Changing Facilities and Shower
- Access to Key Surf Spots
- Grocery Shops
- Dining Areas

#### Temporary Surfer

- Housing Facilities
- Surf Schools

#### Long Term Surfer

- Work Spaces
- Internet Access
- Family Accommodations
- Access to Facilities Through the Year

### The Common Ground

- Fast Internet Access
- Shopping Areas
- Alternative Activities
- Beach/Sport Changing Facilities
- Temporary Housing
- Family Accommodations
- Dining Areas
- Close Proximity to Attractions
- Access to Activities Year Round
- Guides to Attractions

### What is a Community Infrastructure?

#### The Active Resident

- Parking Facilities close to different outdoor recreation areas
- Access to maps and information about outdoor areas
- Year Round Activities
- Changing Facilities for different sports

#### Temporary Resident

- Housing Facilities

- Information about different points of interest

#### The Resident

- Short Distances to different services
- Play Areas for Children
- Shopping Areas
- Dining Areas
- Fast Internet Access

## The Surfer Hut - Temporary structures along the coast



A self standing surfer hut near Fish Factory used for shelter



A surfer hut linked to a bunker near Middles used as a changing area







# THE LIMFJORD COAST IN

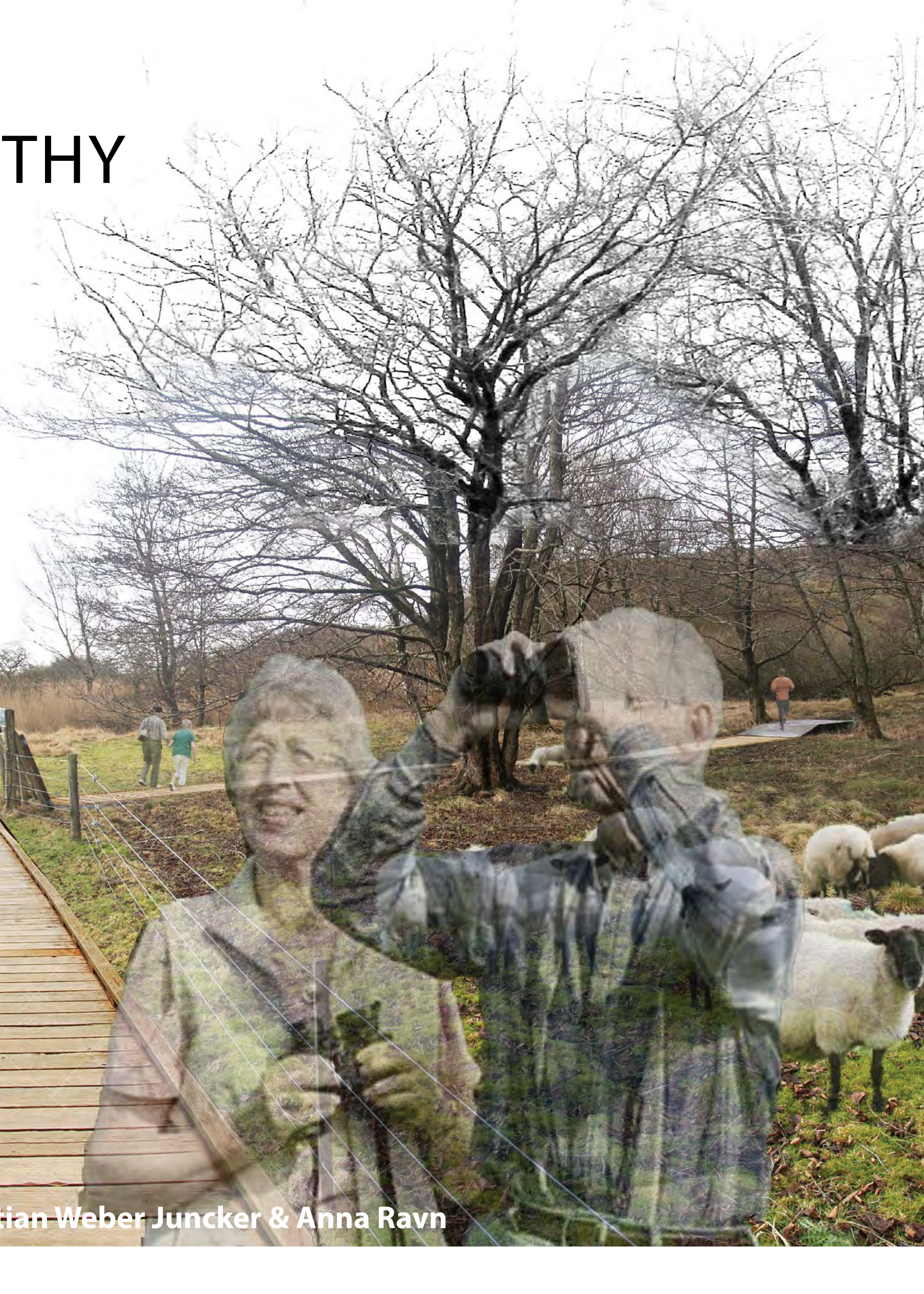
- discovering the land from water



Olivia Francis Day, Marie Christoffersen Gramkow, Christ



THY



Christian Weber Juncker & Anna Ravn



## LIMFJORDSKYSTEN I THY - oplev kysten fra vandet

**Dette projekt vil styrke mulighederne for at opdage og opleve Limfjordskysten i Thy** – især fra vandet.

**Thisted kommune** har to meget forskellige kystlinjer; Vesterhavskysten og Limfjordskysten. For de fleste vil de bredde og vindblæste strande, de spredt beliggende fiskerlandsbyer ved Vesterhavet og Nationalpark Thy formentlig være det første, de kommer til at tænke på, når snakken falder på Thy. Dog repræsenterer Limfjordskysten – fra Vejlerne i nord til Doverodde og Boddum i syd – et kystområde der er utrolig naturrigt, varieret og med et hav af muligheder for vandrelaterede aktiviteter, hvilket alt for få er klar over. På grund af det lavere og mere stille vand i Limfjorden er det muligt at sejle hele vejen med båd, kano eller kajak. Det differentierede og til tider dramatiske landskab gør også vandvejen til den nemmeste måde at opleve og deltage i aktiviteter langs kysten.

**Vores designforslag** er baseret på registreringer på stedet, vurdering af rekreative kvaliteter, forbindelser og ydermere interviews med lokale borgere. På baggrund af vores undersøgelser, identificerede vi tolv steder af særlig interesse langs kysten. Disse steder er inddelt i tre kategorier; (1) byer og landsbyer der har karakteren *aktivitets knudepunkter* – som relaterer til et større netværk af aktiviteter i regionen, (2) naturområder med karakteren af et *afgrænset område* samt (3) *lokale ankerpladser*, der har karakter af at være mere skjulte, intime og primært tilgængelige fra vandet. Disse tre områdekategorier kræver forskellige indgreb, på grund af de varierede rekreative formål de tjener. Det vigtigste er at skabe rum for vandrelaterede rekreative formål, forbinde vand- og landrelaterede aktiviteter og at styrke den stedsspecifikke atmosfære på det enkelte sted.

Overordnet set, vil disse projekter styrke mulighederne for at opdage og opleve Limfjordskysten.

**De tre designforslag** eksemplificerer projekter på de tre forskellige typer af steder. Landsbyen Doverodde er et *aktivitets knudepunkt*. Her bygger vi på det faktum at havnen allerede har brug for en udbygning og at et renoveringsprojekt er på vej. Ved at rekonstruere havnefronten ved Limfjordscentret støtter vi de eksisterende vandaktiviteter i form af kajak, sejlads og snorkling og forbinder dette til aktiviteter på land som fx cykling og vandring. På denne måde fungerer *aktivitets knudepunkterne* som områder, hvor man kan forbinde forskellige aktiviteter eller skifte fra en aktivitet til en anden. Skyum Bjerger er et *afgrænset område*. En ny hævet træpromenade henover de sumpede vådområder tæt på kysten vil indbyde folk til at komme ind med båd eller kajak og udforske denne naturlige park med bl.a. gamle gravhøje og dramatiske bakkeskråninger.

Peters Plads er fortællingen om en lokal landingsplads, som endnu ikke er defineret som et offentligt område, men som vi har markeret som en *lokal ankerplads*, fordi stedet besidder helt særlige stedsspecifikke kvaliteter - når man kommer dertil fra vandsiden. Stedet faciliteres ved et simpelt campingområde til kortvarige ophold.

**Overordnet set** vil de forslåede designprojekter støtte og underbygge muligheden for at udforske Limfjordskysten fra vandet. For at illustrere dette har vi forestillet os nogle scenarier, der eksemplificerer den rigdom af aktiviteter og synliggør de muligheder der er, for en sammenhængende oplevelse af Limfjordskysten i Thy.

## THE LIMFJORD COAST IN THY - discovering the land from water

**This project aims to strengthen the possibilities of discovering the Limfjord coast in Thy** - especially from the water.

**Thisted municipality** has two highly different coastlines bordering the North Sea and the Limfjord. To most people the wide and windy beaches, Thy National Park and the scattered coastal villages along the North Sea coast will probably be the first thing that comes to mind. Yet the Limfjord coast from Vejlerne in the North to Doverodde and Boddum in the south represents a coastal area of great natural richness, variety and abundant possibilities for water related activities that far too few are aware of. Due to the calmer, shallow waters of the Limfjord, it is possible to travel all the way by boat, canoe or kayak. The diverse and dramatic landscape also makes the waterway the easiest way to experience and engage with activities along the coast.

**Our design proposal** is based on site observations, recreation and connection qualities and interviews with local citizens on site. Through investigations we identified twelve areas of particular interest along the coast. The spots can be separated into three categories; (1) towns and villages that have the character of *activity nodes* - linking to a larger network of places and activities in the region, (2) nature areas that have a character of *confined destinations*, and (3) waterfront areas, a more secretive place mainly accessible from water, labelled as *local anchor points*. These three typologies require different interventions due to the recreational purpose that they serve. The overarching idea is to facilitate water related recreational activities, connect water

related to land based recreational activities and to strengthen the site specific atmosphere of the individual spot. Overall, these interventions will strengthen the possibilities to discover and experience the Limfjord coast.

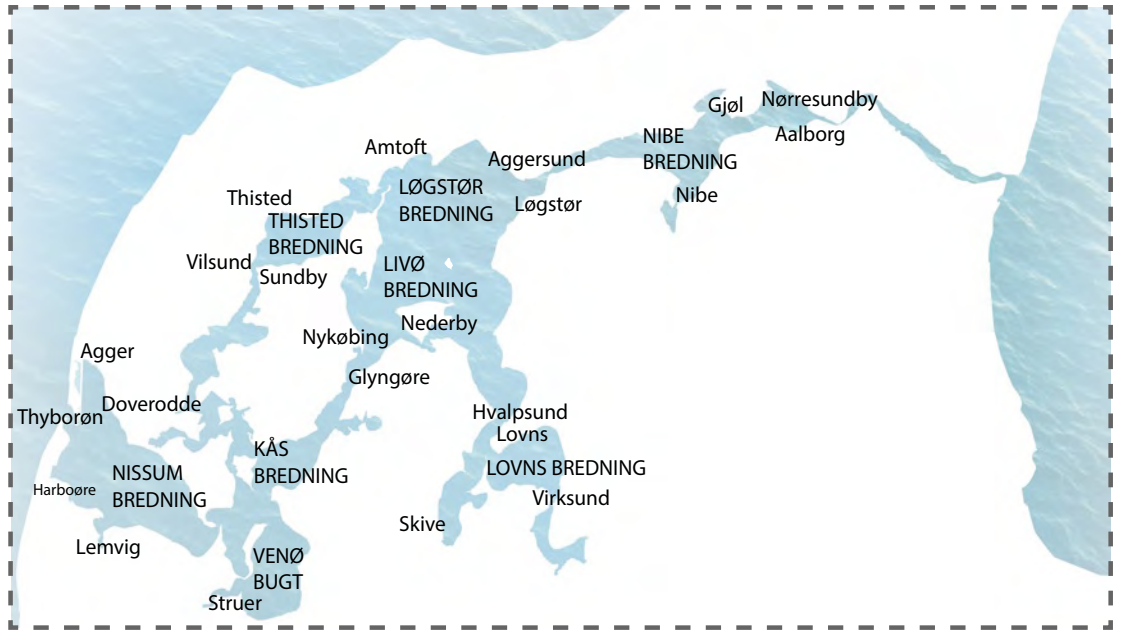
**The three design proposals** exemplify interventions in the three different kinds of spots. The village of Doverodde is an *activity node*. Here we build upon the fact that the harbour already needs renovation and a renovation project is planned. By reconstructing the Limfjordscenter waterfront we support the existing water activities; kayaking, sailing, and snorkeling and connect it to inland activities such as biking and hiking. This way the *activity nodes* become areas where changing your activity and moving on are possible. Skyum Bjerger is a *confined destination*. Here a new boardwalk in the swampy wetlands close to the coast will invite people to come in by boat or kayak - thereby connecting this natural and historical park of ancient burial mounds and dramatic hillsides to the water. Peter's Place is the story of a local landing dock, which is not yet defined as a public destination. We mark this place as a *local anchor point*, which contains a strong site specific quality if found from the water. Here we place a simple camping area for short term stays.

**Overall, the proposed design interventions** will enhance the possibility of exploring the Limfjord coast in Thy by water. To illustrate this we have portrayed a series of scenarios that exemplify the richness of activities and possibilities for combining these in a network of experiences.

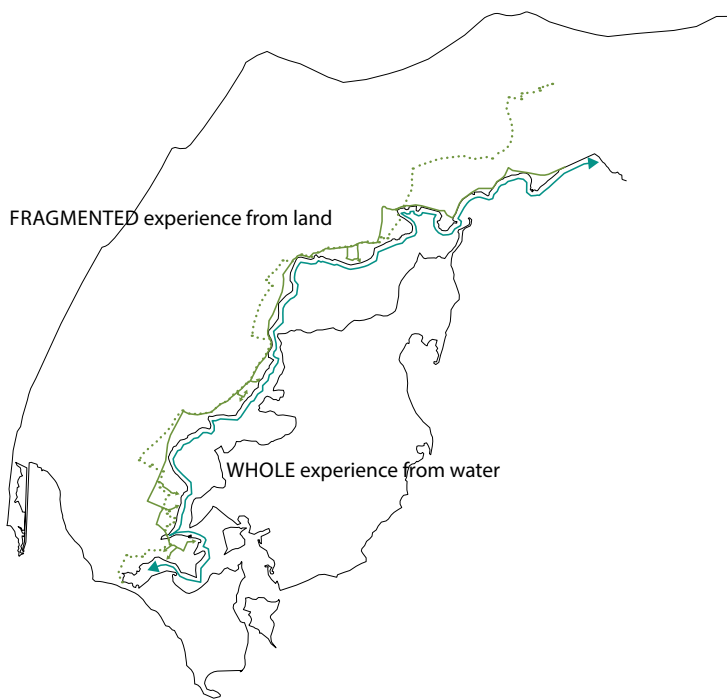




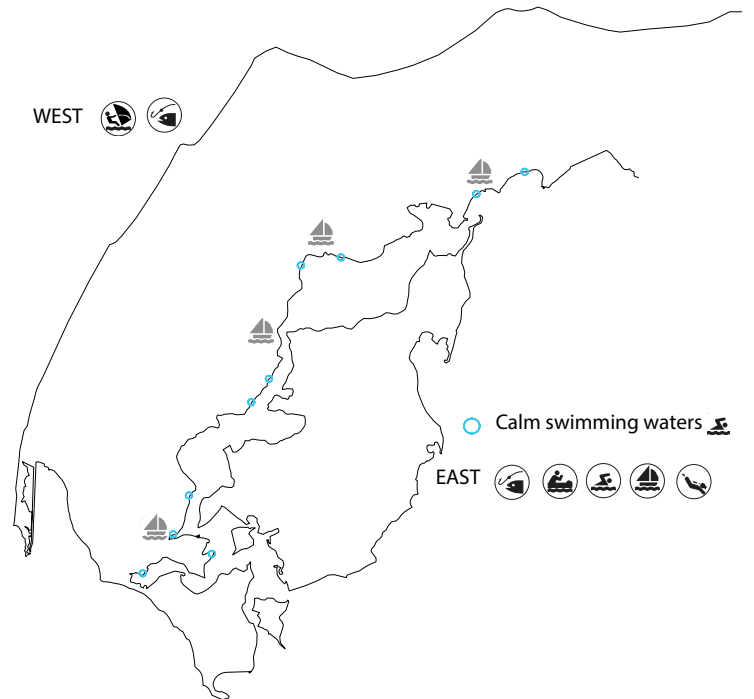
Locating the Limfjord region in Northern Denmark



The water network links the east coast of Thy to many villages and harbours in all of the Limfjord



Due to a dynamic topography and privately owned fields along the coast, the Limfjord coast as a whole is easier experienced from the water



The calmer waters in the Limfjord allow a wide range of water activities and makes it easier for people to experience the diverse coast from e.g. kayak or sailboat



The Limfjord Coast of Thy has a much more differentiated and diverse landscape than the west coast - a patchwork of different land uses



The vision is to create a linked coastal zone of activities by facilitating the waterfront in the intervention spots and by this emphasize the site specific experience and create a link to existing activities beyond



## STRATEGIC PLAN -

Places of intervention &amp; connection by various kinds of transportation



VEJLERNE



1



AMTOFT



2



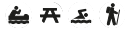
SENNELS



3



ESHØJ



4



THISTED



5



VILSUND



6



SKYUM BJERGE



7



SKYUM ØSTERSTRAND



8



NESSUND



9



DOVERODDE



10



BODDUM - PETER'S PLACE



11

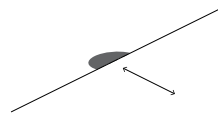


DOVER PLANTATION



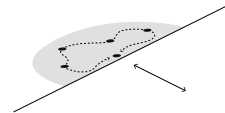
12

## LOCAL ANCHORPOINTS



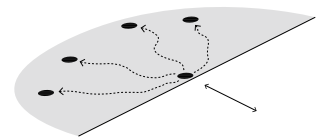
Mainly accessible from water, these points have a local atmosphere, that disconnects from the inland. There is a sense of discovering a hidden place. The idea is that visitors go out the same way they came in.

## CONFINED DESTINATIONS



These destinations are well known, designated nature areas of a defined character i.e. forest, woodland, wetland. Coming in from water gives the opportunity to explore the area that is more or less facilitated.

## ACTIVITY NODES



These nodes have an urban character which facilitates the possibility of connecting to the surrounding spots by different kinds of transportation (both on land and water).

## INTERVENTIONS - Sites of Interest and Potential

## BODDUM - PETER'S PLACE



## SKYUM BJERGE



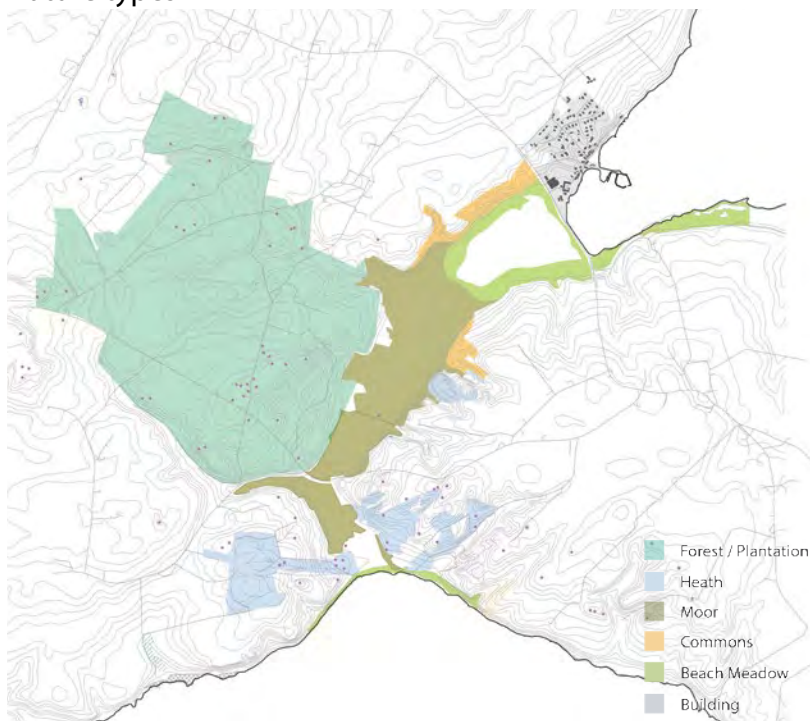
## DOVERODDE





## DOVERODDE - an activity node

## Nature types



## Urban landuse - public/private

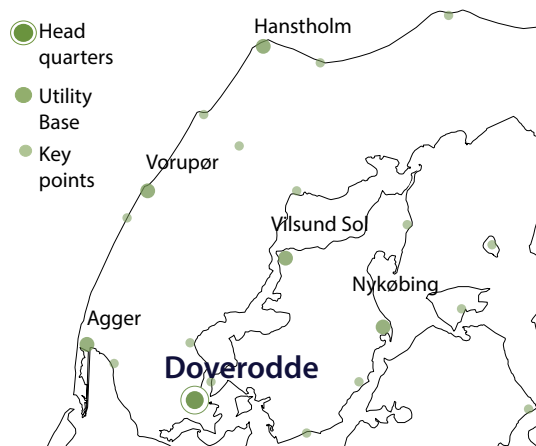


## EXISTING CONDITIONS - harbour extension and Nordvest safari

Nordvest Safari is a collaboration between Grejbank Nordvest and the Limfjordscenter - with the initiative to improve the experiences related to nature in Thy and Jammerbugten regions. The plan identifies Limfjordscenteret as being the headquarters, while facilitating key points for renting equipment and providing guides to explore the region.



Existing plan for extension and renovation of the harbour



Existing activities at the Limfjordscenter

## DESIGN

The design idea is related directly to the Limfjordscenter which is the facility that offers different kinds of activities. By connecting the waterfront with the Limfjordscenter, this area becomes the place for starting out different tours in the surrounding landscape and at the same time works as enhanced contact directly to the water. Being able to take a dive from the edge of the jetty, jumping on to a bike or easily docking your kayak – all this is possible from this waterfront spot at the Limfjordscenter.



Proposed pathsystem - from the Limfjordscenter following the old sea bed all the way to the Bronze Age graves



Coming from the harbour on the new boardwalk



In front of the Limfjordscenter; here you can dock your kayak

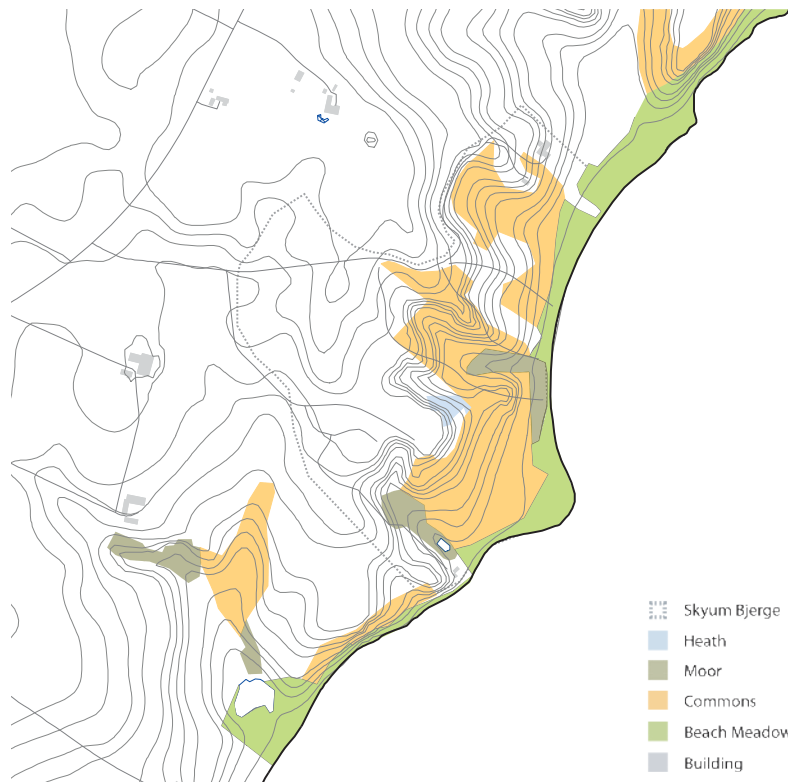


View from the tower at the Limfjordscenter



## SKYUM BJERGE - a confined destination

### Existing nature types



### Existing paths and burial mounds



Section of landscape from the parking lot to the water front



The design intervention at the beach in Skyum Bjerger

### DESIGN

In Skyum Bjerger all the existing paths are leading from the parking lot and down to the beach which is quite a wet area. This makes it difficult accessing the existing path system from the water without getting wet feet.

The intervention is a wooden boardwalk, slightly raised from the wet ground at the beach meadow along the coastline. The boardwalk connects to the existing paths. Small platforms going out into the water facilitate an easier landing spot for kayaks and small sailboats.

In between the existing paths and the boardwalk stepping stones are placed, making it possible to explore the nature beyond the reach of the paths.

The materials - wood and stone - are chosen to blend in and be a part of the landscape.



Stepping stones leading through the wetlands between the beach and the hills



The boardwalk facilitating the coast and connecting inland

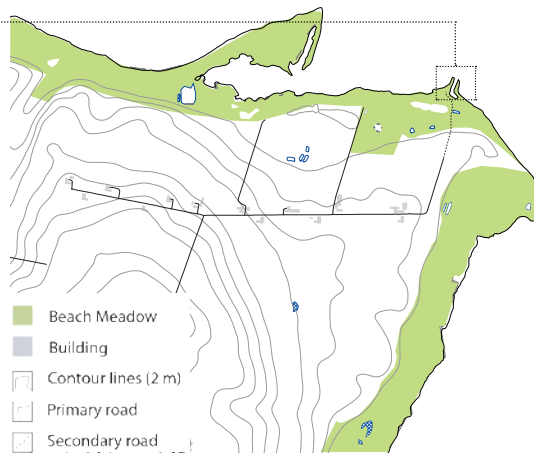


## BODDUM - PETER'S PLACE - a local anchor point

## Aerial registration of Peter's place



## Existing nature type

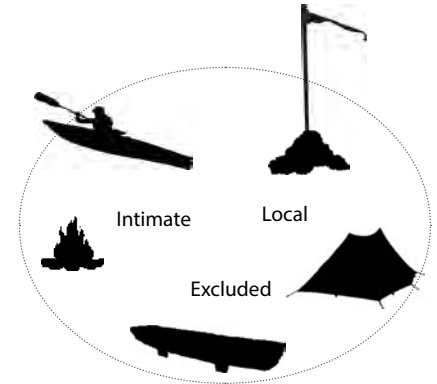


## Design

In respects to the existing atmosphere this intervention is discrete and simple - keeping the private and intimate feeling. A marine flag at the end of the pier shows the landing spot from water - directing the sailboats and kayaks. On land there is a wooden bench and a small fireplace and a possibility for camping.



The view from the water to the subtle camping site at the end of the landing dock - the new flag shows the way



This local anchor point is not accessible from land and the new facilities are fairly simple; a fireplace and a bench

## SCENARIOS - Experiencing the Limfjord

Else & Ole on birdwatching sailboat vacation



This year we plan to spend our vacation *looking at the wildlife*, especially the birdlife, which we both are very interested in...Our first stop is the beautiful harbour in AMTOFT.



We have with us in our **sail boat** some of those lightweight bikes, and now we take some days with trips to different parts of VEJLERNE to watch the varied birdlife.



After some days in Amtoft we sail along the coast to THISTED where we stay at a nice hotel. We take some half day trips by **bike** to Eshøj and Østerild plantation - two very beautiful forests.



Our **sail** route continues to Doverodde, then around **Boddum** - and on the way we discover a small but very beautiful place where we stop to eat our lunch...



We **sail** all the way down to Dover plantation, where there aren't that many people. Here we decide **to take a walk** to see the **Bronze Age graveyard**.

The Svendsen family on relaxing vacation at the waterfront



It is sunny and we swim and visit the activity center; LIMFJORDSCENTER, where there is a 42 meter tall tower.



One day we convince mom and dad to rent two **canoes** for a short trip up to NÆSSUND...



After some days in the area around DOVERODDE we go by bike all the way up to THISTED...



In THISTED we hand in the bikes and rent canoes to sail to AMTOFT. In Amtoft we stay some days - playing in the playground at the harbour.



On the last day of our vacation we go to ESHØJ PLANTATION where we take a swim and play at the beach.





Mette Camilla Brøndberg Holst, Signe Lilleskov Nielsen, Jannik Nagle Mikkelsen and Cinta Gomez Martinez



# 「*green living*」





## green living

Nordthy udfordres bl.a. af fraflytning og affolkning hvorfor der ses et stort antal tomme og forladte bygninger. Dette er en realitet trods området omkring Frøstrup har unikke stedsbundne potentialer i form af tætte lokale fællesskaber og engagement, produktion af grøn energi og et mangfoldigt udvalg af naturaktiviteter og herlighedsværdier. Forekomsten af disse stærke stedsbundne ressourcer kombineret passer ind i konceptet *green living*.

Tætte lokale fællesskaber og engagement er opbygget gemmen en lang tradition i Thy, hvor andelsbevægelsen startede. I dag i nord Thy er meget lokal udvikling drevet af sociale fællesskaber og foreninger f.eks. byfornyelse af Frøstrup landsby. Produktion af grøn energi optræder på mange forskellige skalaer i nord Thy, fra private solceller på taget, energipil i landbruget, til Det Nationale Testcenter for Vindmøller i Østerild Klitplantage. De mange unikke naturområder i nord Thy muliggøre forskellige naturaktiviteter, såsom jagt, observation af fugle og sejlsads. Ligeledes eksisterer der et stort engagement i lokalsamfundet for naturgenopretning f.eks. i området omkring Vesten Bjerget.

Idéen om *green living* begyndte med et interview med lokalbefolkningen, som havde været involveret i renovering af Frøstrup Kro, hvilken har været en katalysator for udvikling af området. Som en opfølgning på renovering af Frøstrup Kro, ønskede de lokale at omdanne en tom lade, DLG bygningen, til et lokalt energi testcenter. I den forbindelse har lokalbefolkningen selv skabt begrebet *green living*, som er blevet til dette projekts udgangspunkt og en øjenåbner for *green living* i nord Thy.

Vores research synliggjorde et stort netværk af *green living* potentialer i Thy. Vi udpegede tre af disse områder til at demonstrere hvordan tætte lokale fællesskaber og engagement, produktion af grøn energi og naturaktiviteter og herlighedsværdi kan yderligere styrkes og for-

## green living

North Thy is challenged by depopulation and a growing number of vacant and derelict buildings. Yet, the area around Frøstrup has great potential in the form of strong social associations, green energy production, and a great variety of nature activities that combined fit in to the concept of *green living*.

Social associations have a long tradition in Thy, where the cooperative movement started. Today, much local development in North Thy is driven by social associations and cooperations, for example, the village renewal of Frøstrup. Green energy production is present in North Thy at many scales, from private solar panels on the roofs, over energy willow on the agricultural fields to the big national windmill testcenter in Østerild Klitplantage. The many different kinds of nature area in North Thy enable a lot of different nature activities, such as hunting, bird watching and sailing. Also, there exists a great community engagement in nature restoration, e.g. in the area around Vestenbjerget.

The whole idea of *green living* started with an interview with locals involved with the renovation of Frøstrup Inn, which has been a catalyst for development in the area. As a follow up project to this renovation project, the community around the inn wants to develop a vacant barn nearby, the DLG building, into a local energy test center. In this connection, the local activists have themselves created the term *green living*, which became this project's starting point and an eye opener to *green living* in the larger area of North Thy. Our research revealed a big network of *green living* locations in Thy. We chose three of these spots to demonstrate how social associations, green energy production and nature activities can be further enhanced and communicated and thereby contribute to positive development of living conditions in the area. Each of these spots reflects at least two aspects of *green living*.

midles og dermed bidrage til en positiv udvikling og bedre levevilkår i området. Hvert område afspejler mindst to aspekter af *green living*.

DLG-bygningen i centrum af Frøstrup er planlagt til et test- og demonstrationscenter for mindre energiproduktion der vil blive etableret og drevet af lokalsamfundet. Dermed kombinerer DLG-bygningen produktion af grøn energi og lokalt fællesskab. Vi foreslår at udvide projektet med en energihave, der vil forbinde de eksisterende fællesskaber og aktiviteter, binde byen sammen og styrke *green living*.

I området omkring Det Nationale Testcenter for Vindmøller i Østerild Klitplantage er planlagt udkigstårne og et stisystem som fremhæver naturen. Dermed kombinerer Østerild Klitplantage produktion af grøn energi, naturaktivitet og herlighedsværdi. Vi foreslår at udvide projektet med nye stier og hævde udsigtsplatforme for at synliggøre vindmøllerne i relation til det omgivende hav af træer. Dette vil forbinde produktion af grøn energi og natur i en sanselig oplevelse.

Vesten Bjerget er et hedelandskab, vådområde og et naturgenopretningsområde drevet af naturorganisationer der involverer skoler, den lokale kunstner, frivillige og asylansøgere. Dermed kombinerer Vesten Bjerget naturaktivitet, herlighedsværdi og lokalt engagement. Vi foreslår at genbruge de eksisterende hestetrådte stier forenet med landart i området, samt at placere træbroer som giver adgang til områder med varierende vandstand. Ligeledes indføres platforme for kunstworkshops og naturundervisning. Disse tiltag vil styrke de eksisterende sociale fællesskaber og det lokale engagement i relation til naturen.

De tre udpegede områder har hver forskellige potentialer for at forbedre og styrke *green living* som helhed i nord Thy. De fysiske indgreb og specifikke designs vil forbedre og styrke *green living* i de områder potentialerne er til stede, ligeledes fastholde de kvaliteter som bidrager til konceptet *green living* i nord Thy i fremtiden.

The DLG building in the centre of Frøstrup is planned to become a test center for small scale energy production that will be established and driven by the local community. Thus DLG combines green energy production and social associations. We propose to expand the project with an energy garden that will connect existing community driven activities, link the city together and strengthen the *green living* experience.

The national windmill testcenter in Østerild Klitplantage is planned to have watchtowers and a pathsystem highlighting nature. With the large windmills and the forests and wildlife, Østerild Klitplantage combines green energy and nature activity. We propose to expand the project with new paths and raised viewpoint platforms to display the windmills in relation to the surrounding ocean of trees. That will connect green energy and nature in a sensual experience.

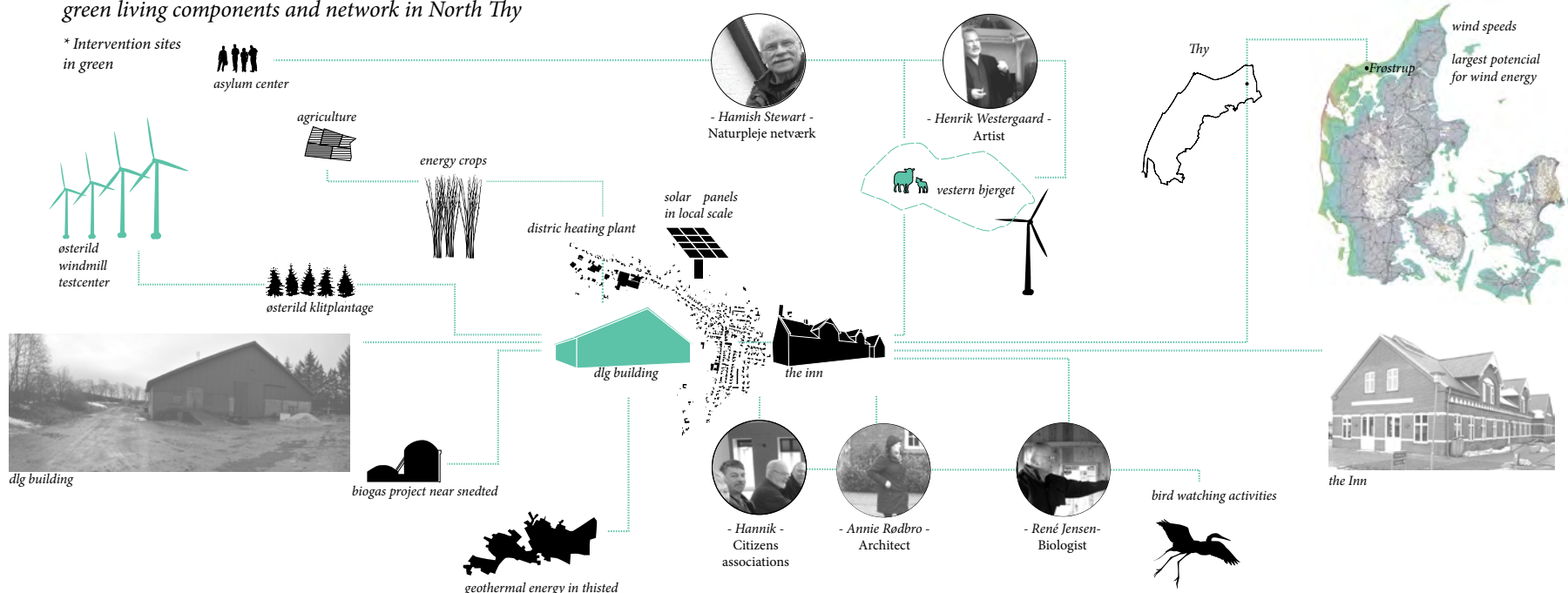
Vesten Bjerget is a heat- and wetlandscape and a nature restoration area driven by nature organizations which involves schools, the local artist, volunteers and asylum seekers. Thus Vesten Bjerget combines nature activity and social associations. We propose to reuse the existing horsemade paths in combination with introducing landart into the area, as well as wooden bridges to access areas with chancing water levels and platforms for art workshops and teaching. That will enhance the existing social associations in relation with nature.

The three chosen spots each have different potentials to enhance and retain different aspects of *green living*, strengthening the idea as a whole together in North Thy. Specific design interventions will improve the existing *green living* components present in the areas today, making sure that the area will retain the qualities that contribute to the *green living* experience today.



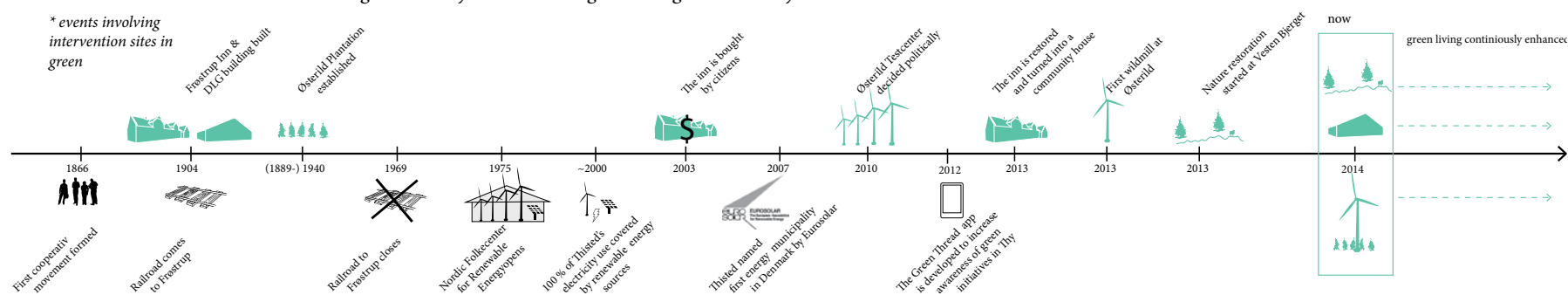
### *green living components and network in North Thy*

\* *Intervention sites  
in green*

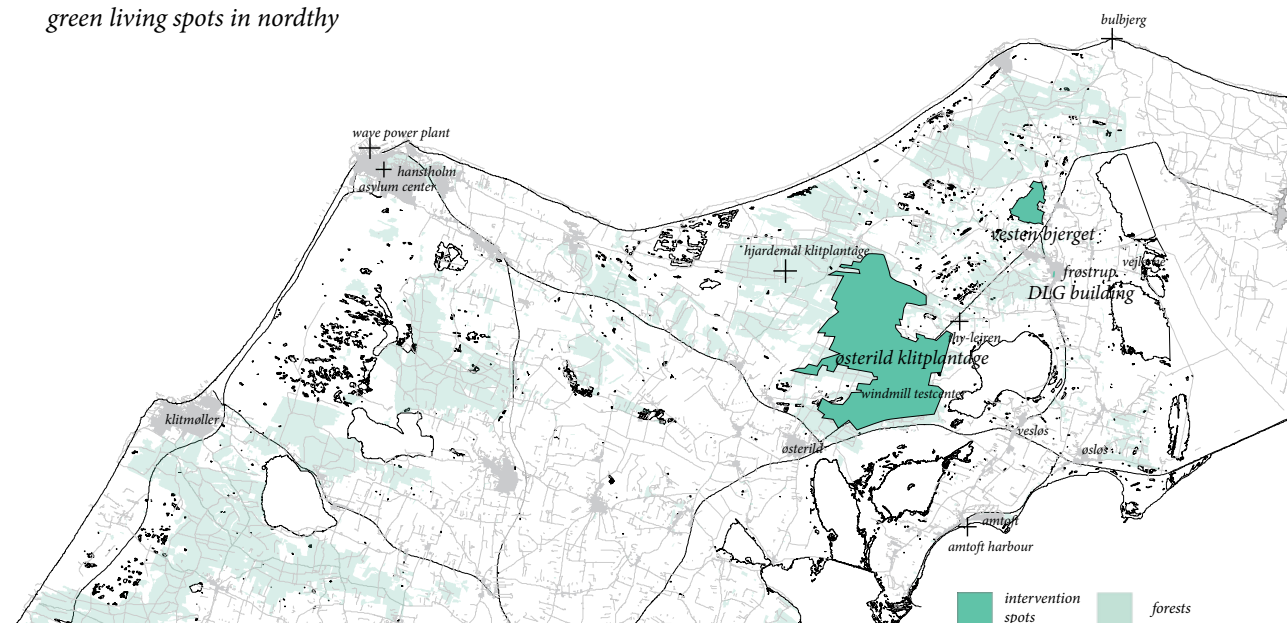


*historical timeline- events that throughout history have induced 'green living' in North Thy*

\* events involving intervention sites in green



green living spots in nordthy

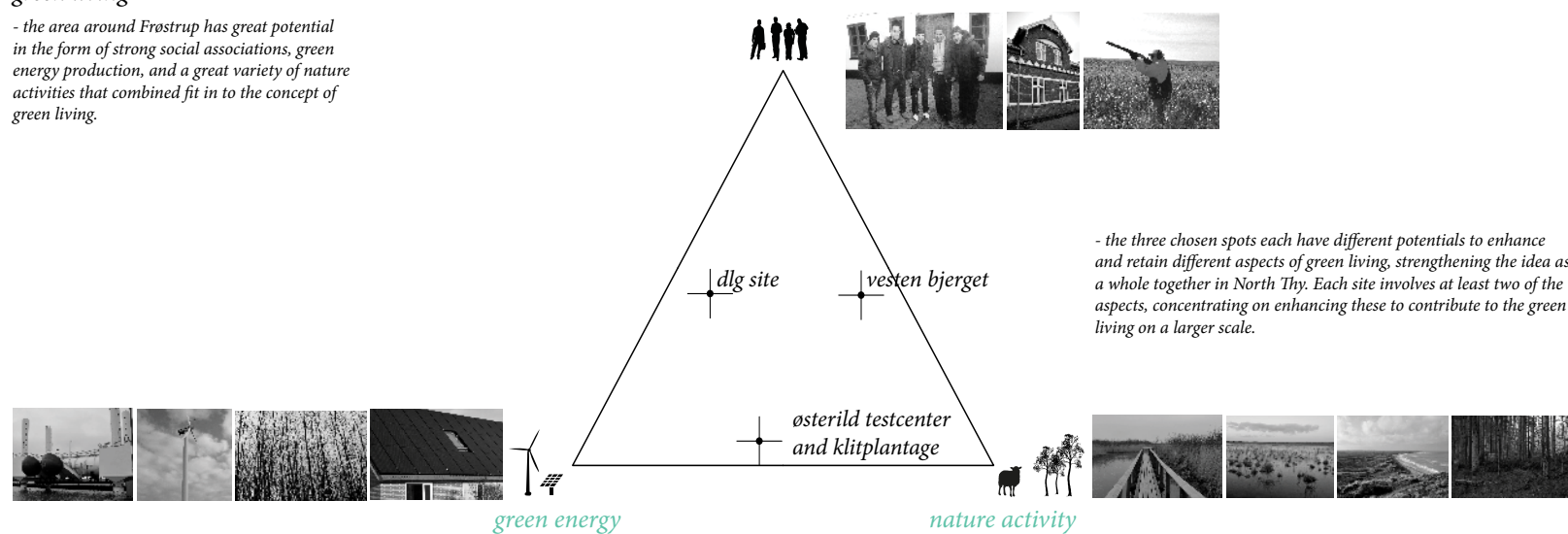


- three sites have been chosen among many other sites with green living potentials in North Thy. The three sites are very different in scale and in their roles in the area.

*green living*

*- the area around Frøstrup has great potential in the form of strong social associations, green energy production, and a great variety of nature activities that combined fit in to the concept of green living.*

*social associations*

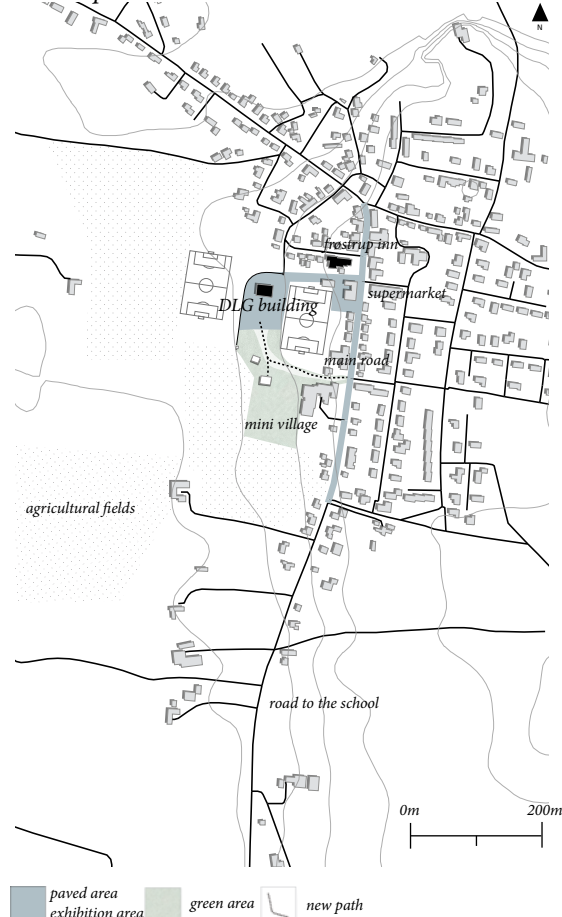




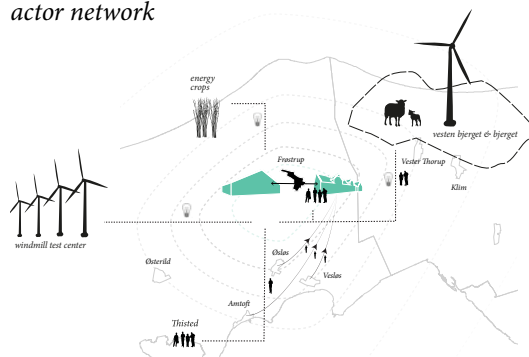
## dlg energy garden in the centre of frøstrup

view of the dlg building and exhibition area from the south

context plan



actor network



local site reach, strong community and 600 inhabitants

This intervention promotes and enhance green energy and social associations in a design of a public energy garden.

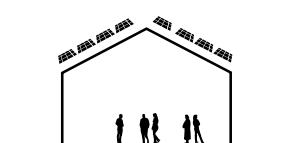
The new energy test center is planned to have energy inside and on the roof. Our intervention incorporate the urban environment from the center of Frøstrup around the Inn to make the energygarden part of the center and visualize green energy outside the DLG-building. New entry points and physical connections are created.

The energy garden will facilitate both temporary and permanent energy exhibitions and in the garden will be found different kinds of energy crops and a small compost- and building materials recycling center.

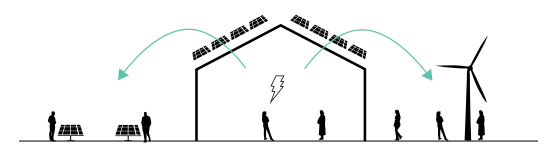
The city centre will be provided with a signature planting as energy-elephantgrass along the main street, past the inn and down to DLG building, where it will dominate the energy garden. The city centre will reflect an energy identity.

design intension: enhance the energy experience and move it out into the surroundings

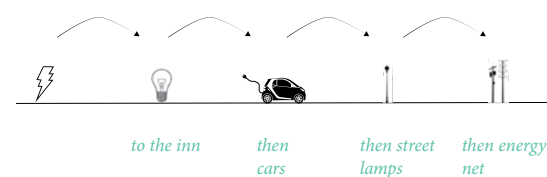
planned



vision



the energy there is produced goes...



experience moving through the area







intervention

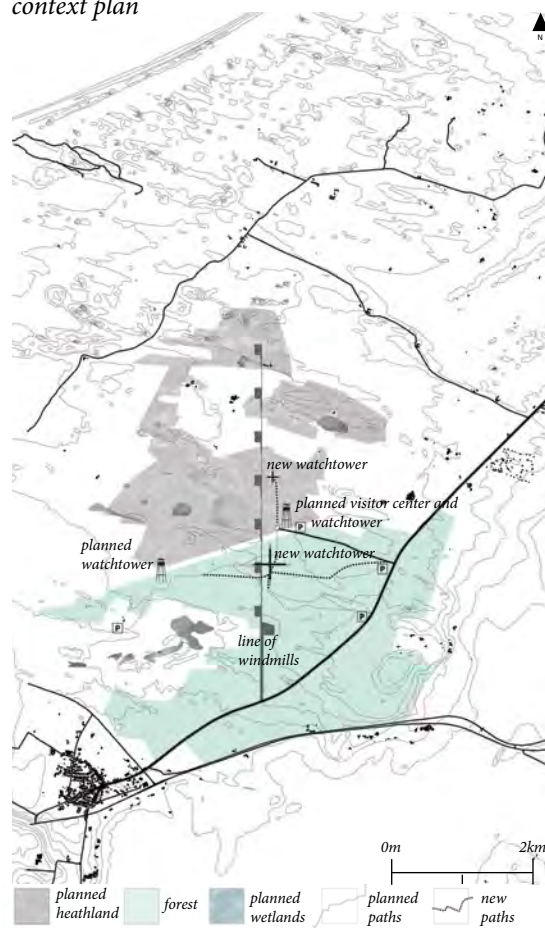


plan





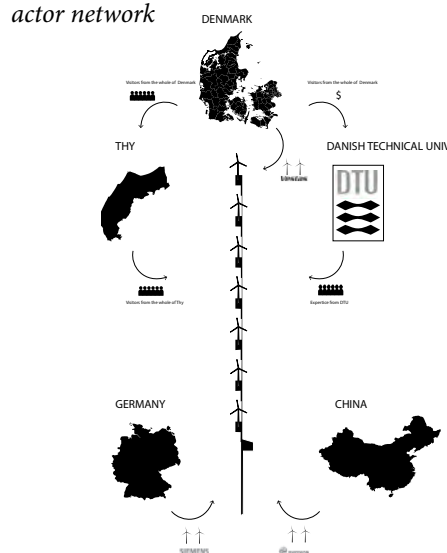
context plan



experience moving through the area



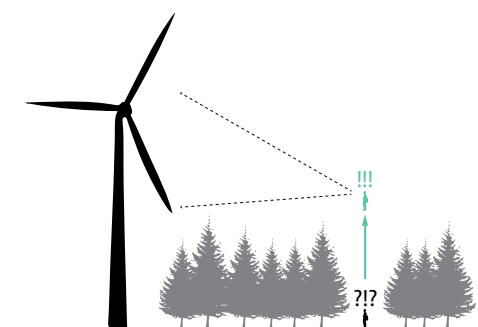
actor network



This intervention promotes and enhances green energy and nature activity in a design of two viewpoint platforms, in the heathlandscape and in the woods. The platform in the woods is showed below.

Østerild Klitplantage is already planned to have watchtowers and a pathsystems highlighting nature. Our intervention incorporate new paths and raised viewpoint platforms in physical connection with already planned initiatives. The raised platform, with a 80 m long ramp in between the trees, is an approach to display the windmills in relation to the surrounding ocean of trees. Together with lighting up the windmills on particularly windy days, this will enhance the sensual experience of green energy and nature working together.

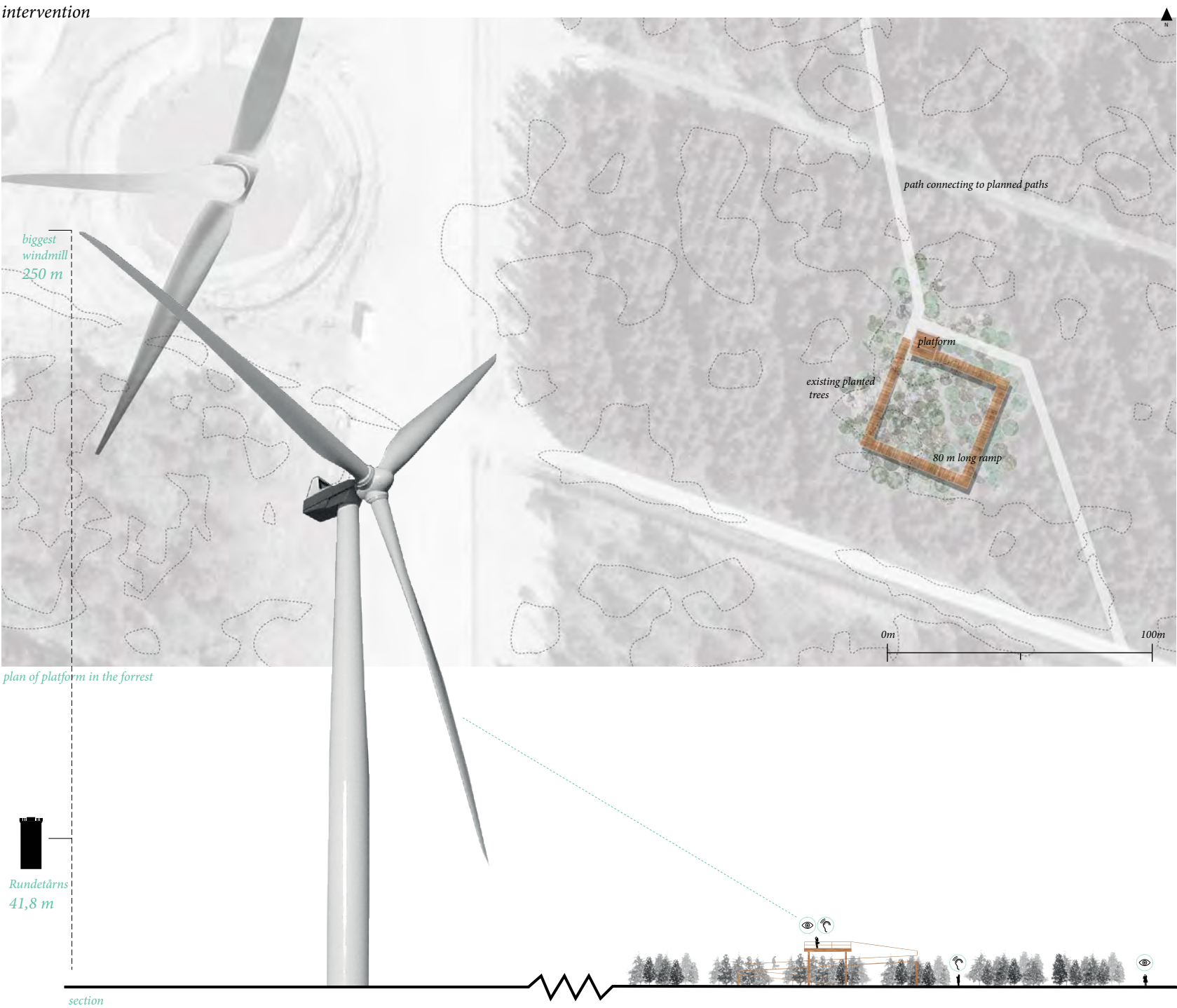
design intention: ways of experiencing the windmills







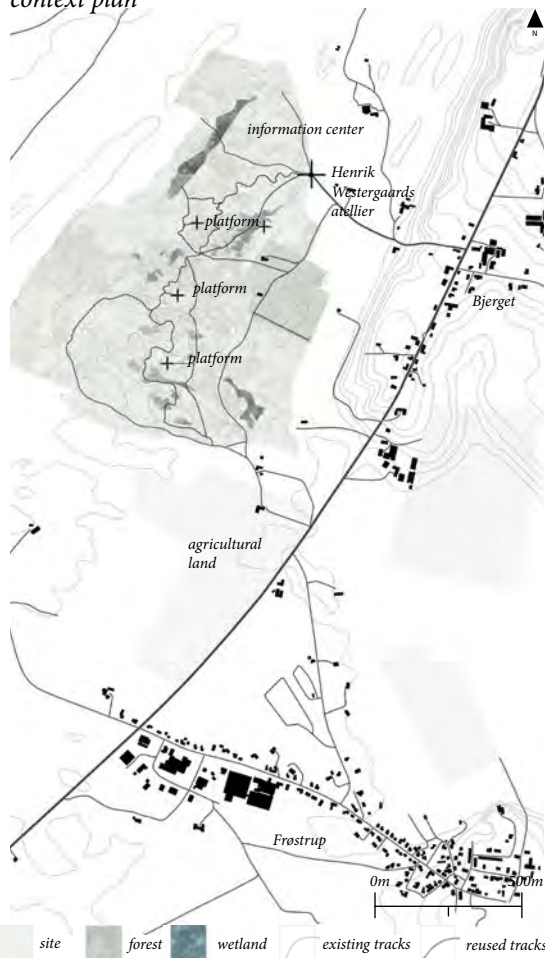
intervention



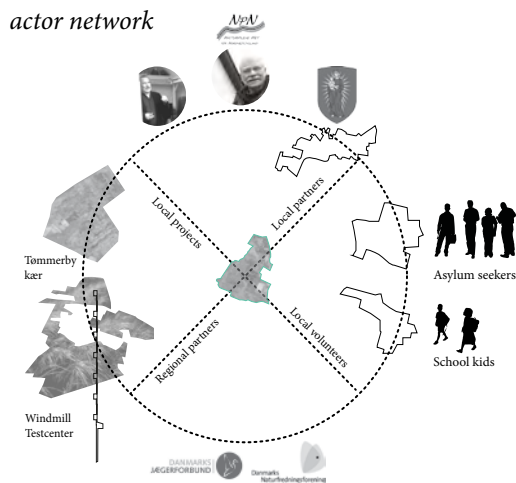




## context plan



## actor network



## local site ranch

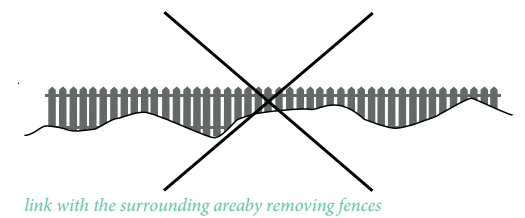
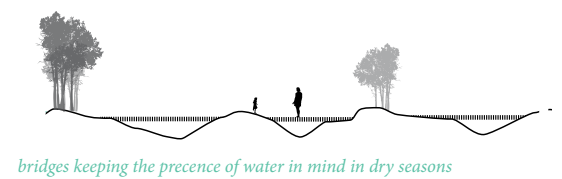
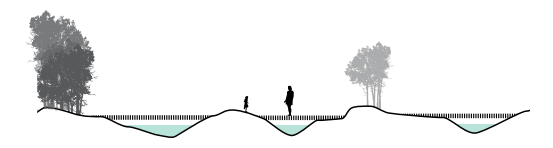
This intervention promotes and enhances social associations and nature activity through a design with sculptures, platforms and bridges placed in the landscape.

The area is characterized by wetland with changing water conditions, which creates basis for designing wooden bridges to access wet areas.

Horse made dirt paths are reused as tracks in the landscape where platforms can be found for art workshops and teaching.

Fences are removed and landart is introduced into the area to link to the surrounding atmosphere around the atelier of the local artist Henrik Westergaard. An information center is added for visitors in an existing old horse shed.

## design intension: create accessibility and link with the surrounding area



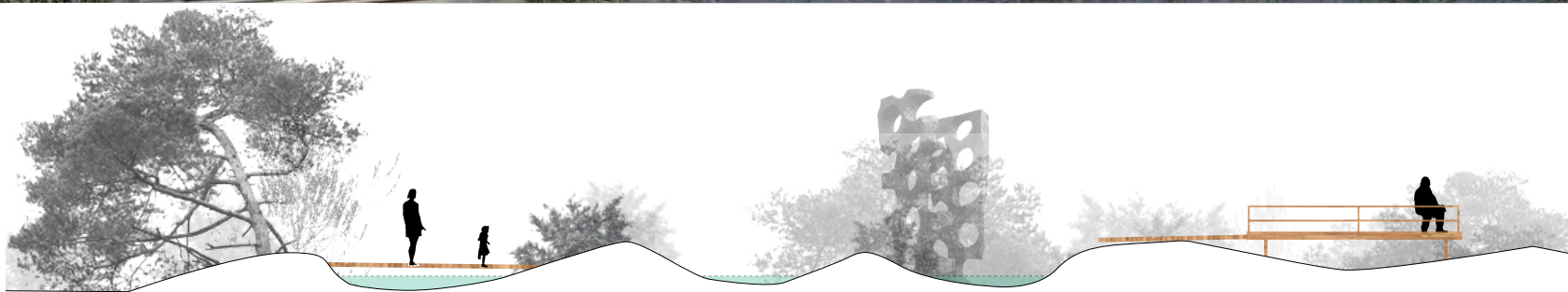
## experience moving through the area







GRID



bridges keep your feet dry in wet seasons, while keeping the presence of water in mind in dry seasons

Landart pieces and platforms lead the way through the bumpy terrain giving certain spots on the walk an unique experience

platforms perform as quiet places to relax and as room for smaller workshops



plan of paths, bridges, landart and platform







# VESTERVIG IDENTITY TRAIL

ONE TRAIL, TWO LOTS, THREE PURPOSES



NICOLAI LINDBERG MORTENSEN, ILONA FEKLISTOVA AND ANN-CHARLOTT ERIKSEN



# VESTERVIGS IDENTITETSSTI

## EN STI, TO GRUNDE, TRE FORMÅL

'Vestervigs Identitetssti' er et projekt der fremhæver de stedspecifikke kvaliteter der eksisterer i Vestervig. Vestervig ligger i den sydlige del af Thisted kommune i Danmark. Projektet tager udgangspunkt i lokale initiativer og engagement i at udvikle byen, der har haft problemer med tilbagegang og som et resultat af dette har haft en stor andel af tomme og faldefærdige huse i byens midte. Denne tilbagegang blev vendt til udvikling da borgerne organiserede sig og fjernede huse der var i dårlig forfatning, således at bybilledet blev fornyet. Vestervig gik dermed ind i en ny fase, hvor der blev åbnet op for nye muligheder for fremtiden. Dette blev muliggjort gennem tilskud fra Thisted kommune, samt gennem projektet 'Mulighedernes Land'.

Efter nedrivningen af husene langs hovedgaden, Klostergade, blev mange af grunderne brugt til offentlige formål. Hovedaktøren for udviklingen var Håndværker- og Borgerforeningen, der rejste midler til opkøb af husene, nedrivningen og som gav grundene nye funktioner. Efter de radikale ændringer, vendte den negative tendens for Vestervig langsomt, og mange nye projekter blev sat i gang. Et positivt tiltag var Håndværker- og Borgerforeningens etablering af et grønt stisystem der forbinder byen og når ud til kulturhistoriske nedslag og det smukke landskab der omgiver Vestervig. Når man bevæger sig langs stierne, oplever man det åbne, kurvede landskab med mange interessante kig og panorama udsigt til Vesterhavet og Limfjorden. Mod syd forbinder stisystemet byen og Kærgården, et populært sommerhus område beliggende ved de unikke sandklipper der adskiller land og vand.

Et andet positivt resultat af tiltagene i Vestervig er fornyelsen af aktivitetshallen, der er blevet det mest centrale mødested i

byen med brugere i alle aldre, fra et stort opland. Lederen af hallen har et stærkt ønske om at udvide tilbuddene til at inkludere udendørs aktiviteter, hvilket kan realiseres ved at introducere natur fitness i Vestervigs smukke landskab.

'Vestervig Identitetssti' er en sti der tager udgangspunkt i det eksisterende stisystem som er oprettet på lokale initiativer, men modificeres således at naturen og de kulturhistoriske nedslag bliver fremhævet for at styrke Vestervigs identitet. Natur fitness bliver også en del af stien, således at den henvender sig til flere interessegrupper og bliver en forlængelse af tilbuddene i aktivitetshallen. To af grundene langs Klostergade får nye funktioner som offentlige rum og bliver implementeret som en del af stiforløbet. Klostergade nummer 19 er et naturligt forbindelsespunkt mellem aktivitetshallen og stien, hvor nedgravede trampoliner introduceres som en del af natur fitness aktiviteterne langs identitetsstien. Klostergade 39 er et udstillingsområde der fortæller historien om byens transformation, og om skomageren der havde sit værksted der. Denne grund åbner op mod den bagved liggende ådal 'Engen', der er et meget fredfyldt område. Klostergade 39 er del af stisystemet som et kulturhistorisk område i byen. Endvidere får 'Vestervig Identitets Sti' nye vejvisnings punkter og informative faciliteter, således at stisystemet bliver mere synligt og forståeligt for brugerne, især besøgende i Vestervig. Faciliteter som bænke og toiletter er placeret strategiske steder. Nye interventioner fremhæver den unikke natur og de kulturhistoriske elementer og områder langs stien. Natur fitness elementer langs stien har til hensigt at udfordre brugernes styrke, balance og udholdenhed på en sjov måde.

# VESTERVIG IDENTITY TRAIL

## ONE TRAIL, TWO LOTS, THREE PURPOSES

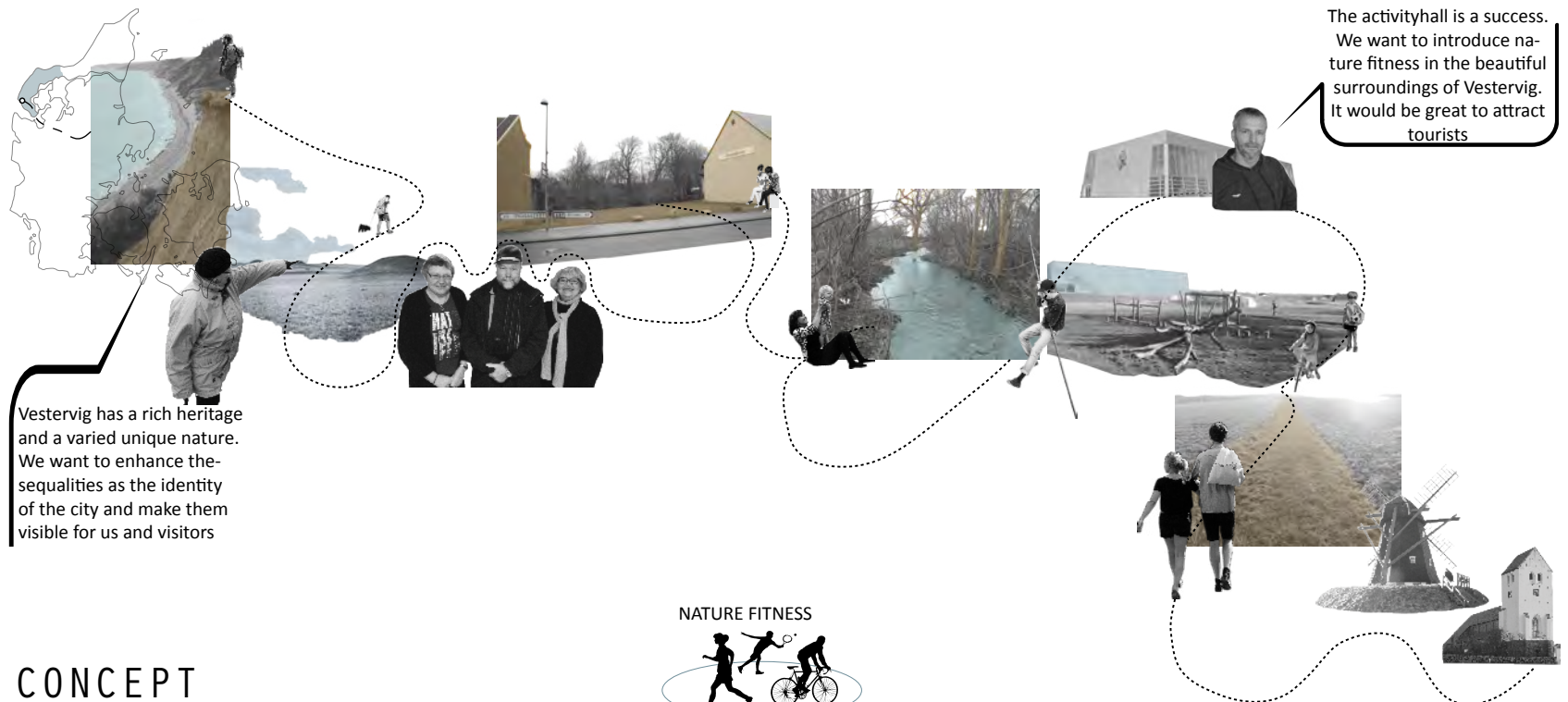
'Vestervig Identity Trail' is a project that enhances the site specific qualities of the town Vestervig, located in the southern part of Thisted municipality, Denmark. The project is rooted in the local engagement for the town's development, in light of population decline. A few years ago the citizens organized themselves and demolished abandoned and unmaintained houses in Vestervig, thus creating a new era for the town image and new opportunities for the future of the town. Supported by the municipality and being part of the project 'Land of Opportunities', new projects was made possible in the development of the town.

After clearing the vacant houses along the main street, Klostergade, many of the lots were given new functions for public purposes. The main role was played by the local activists in the Crafts and Civic association, which raised money for the project, cleared the houses and gave the lots new functions. This project led to a process where the town developed in the positive direction, and a lot of new projects were realized. The Crafts and Civic association created a system of green paths that reached out of the town center and into the beautiful surrounding landscape and to the central cultural heritage points of Vestervig. Walking along these paths, the rolling terrain offers many interesting panoramic viewpoints towards the fjord and the Western sea. Towards the south, the path system connects to Kærgården, a popular summerhouse area situated against a unique cliff landscape.

Another positive outcome was the renewal of the activity hall in Vestervig, which made it the most central meeting place in the

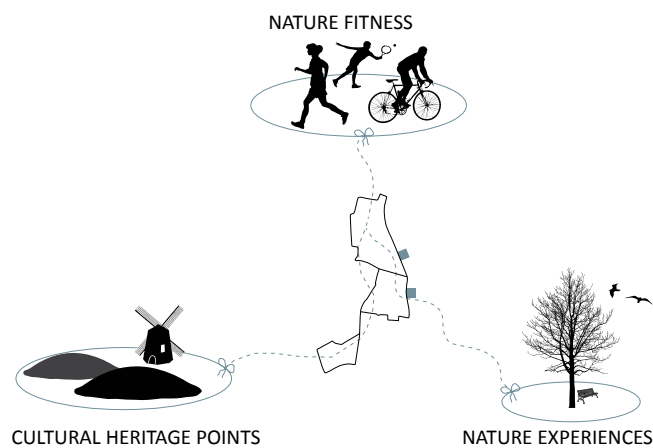
town, and with a catchment area reaching far beyond Vestervig. The activity hall has expanded, and the manager has a strong wish to introduce some outdoor activities by implementing nature fitness in the beautiful surrounding landscape of Vestervig. Vestervig Identity Trail is a trail that is based on the existing path system created by the locals, but that expands the function and importance of it by enhancing the existing nature- and cultural heritage qualities. Nature fitness is introduced along the route making it more multifunctional and appealing to users with different purposes. The path system is modified, where two of the central lots in the town, located at Klostergade 19 and 39, are activated and becomes new and interesting access points to the trail. Klostergade 19 is a natural connection point for users of the activity hall, where we introduce trampolines as a part of the nature fitness activities along the identity trail. On the lot of Klostergade 39 we introduce an exhibition of items that belonged to the shoemaker who lived there, thus telling the story of Vestervig's transformation on this location. This lot is part of the trail as a cultural heritage point. Moreover, it opens up to the serene stream valley behind. All along, the trail is equipped with signage and guiding points, making the trail more accessible and communicating the cultural heritage more clearly, especially to visitors in Vestervig. Facilities such as benches and toilets are introduced on strategic spots, and new interventions highlight the unique nature and the cultural heritage points. The nature fitness elements on the trail intend to challenge the users' strength, balance and endurance in a fun way.





## CONCEPT

Rich cultural heritage and varied nature and landscape experiences are already existing qualities in Vestervig. These characteristic features are connected by a trail-system. Nature fitness is introduced as an extension of the popular activityhall, and becomes part of the existing trail system. The trail thereby becomes multifunctional and strengthens the identity of Vestervig. The lots on Klostergade 19 and 39 are introduced as part of the trail.



## CLEARED LOTS

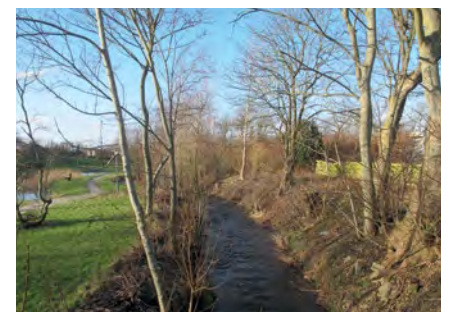
The main part of the vacant building were situated along the main street, Klostergade. Two of the lots were found especially interesting as they were both visible and central in the city of Vestervig, yet they were not given a specific and clear function. The two ones are Klostergade number 19 and 39. Number 19 is situated between the activityhall and the Klosterpark, and is a natural connectionpoint. Number 39 is situated in the junction between Klostergade and Vestergade, leading from Krik and Agger, that opens up to the serene stream valley behind, 'Engen'. Map showing existing path, open and green town spaces and central functions and nodes, with two catalytic lots.



### POINTS ON EXISTING PATHSYSTEM



Entering the seaside



Following the stream



Walking through the city



# VESTERVIG IDENTITY TRAIL



① **EXHIBITION TANK AT THE SQUARE** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
Provides visitors with information on cultural heritage, nature attractions, sport activities and facilities.



② **JUMP A LOT** ⓘ  
An everyday experience on childrens way to the school and makes physical activity more attractive and nonintrusive.



③ **THE COUNTDOWN STRETCH** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
Visitors have an opportunity to challenge their physical state and to be informed about the distances on the way.



④ **THE BIG VILLAGE CHURCH** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
The biggest village church in Denmark, and an attraction in itself and It is a natural passingpoint when visiting the mill.



⑤ **THE ACTIVE MILL** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
The mill is not just a cultural heritage attraction, but can challenge visitors to try their strength with millstones.



⑥ **MONKEYBARS** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
Gives an opportunity to vary the exercise on the path.



⑦ **BINOCULARS BY THE LAKE** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
The area with binoculars gives an opportunity to enjoy the picturesque view on the landscape and cultural heritage.



⑧ **THE STEEP RUN TO THE HEIGHTS** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
The steep run is designed with gravel to facilitate running as part of the nature fitness.



⑨ **NATURE FITNESS AT KÆRGÅRDEN** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
Area of nature fitness with relevant equipment considering different ages and physical state.



⑩ **VIEWPOINT AT THE CLIFFS** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
The platform at the cliffs is raging outside the cliff edge enhancing the experience.

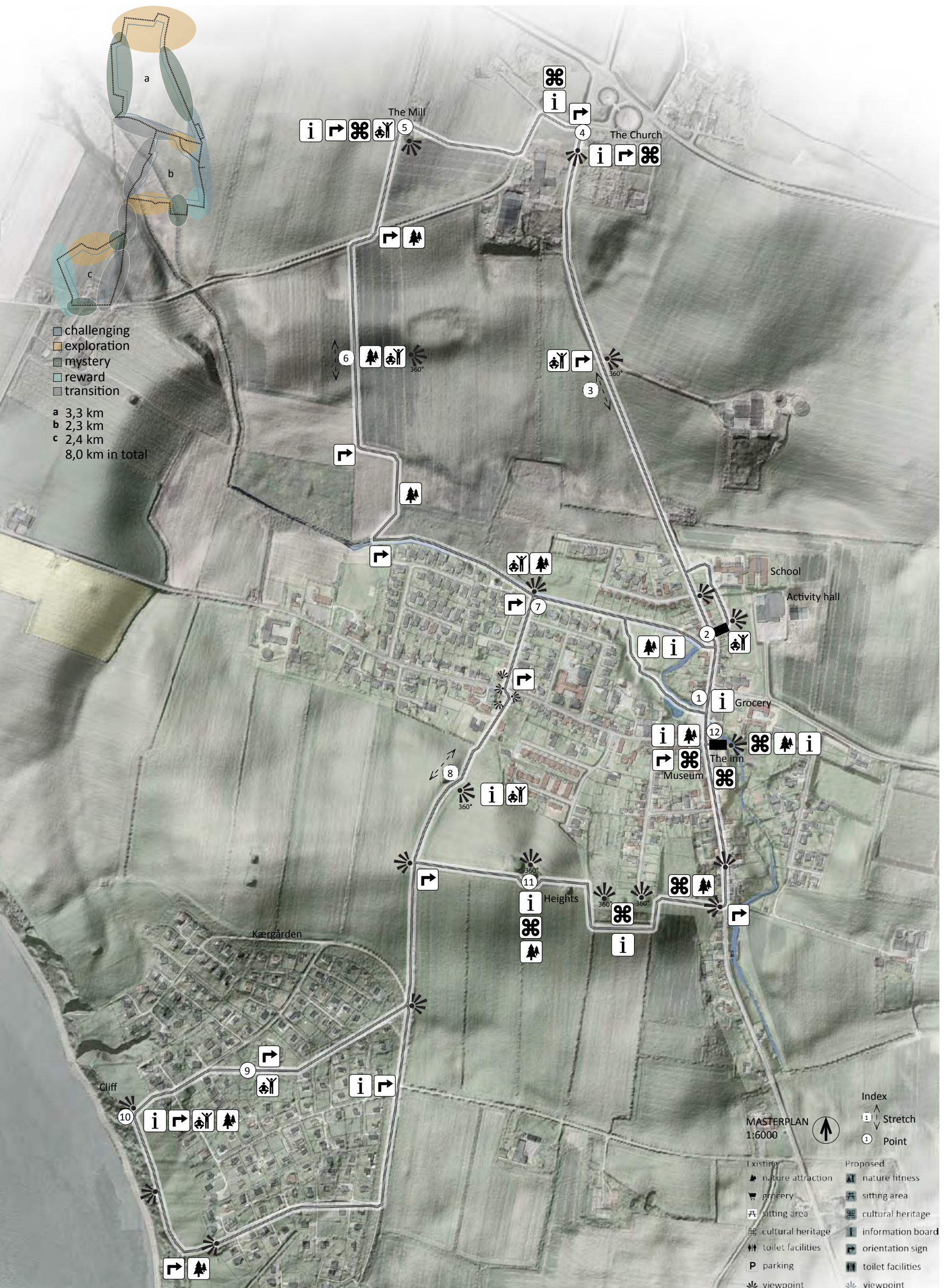


⑪ **THE BURIAL HEIGHTS** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
The heights are important cultural heritage points that now are enhanced by information boards and corten plates.



⑫ **KLOSTERGADE NO 39** ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ  
An exhibition reveals the story of the shoemaker that used to work here and the present function of the demolished house.

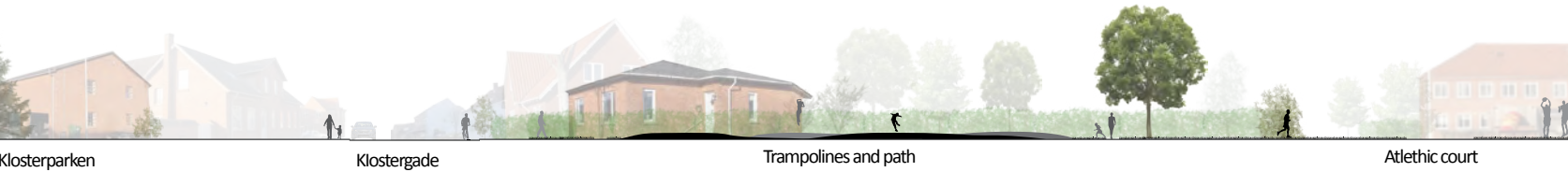






# JUMP A LOT

Jump a lot refers to this lots function. Where there was a abandoned house, there is now a connective point with a path and trampolines in the ground. It is for jumping, walking and it is connecting two of the most important meeting points in the city; the activityhall and the Klosterpark. It is the first entrance from the activityhall to the nature fitness trail, and refers to activity and motion. It is therefore a key spot for binding the city with the surrounding landscape. At the same time it functions as a safe alternative for school children, as it supports a more attractive movement between school and home, than the existing path along the trafficated road through the city.



## NEW FACILITATING ELEMENTS

**INFORMATION BOARD**  
Displaying information of an area or function

**INTERPRETIVE SIGN**  
Displaying information of an element or object

**NAVIGATION POLES**  
Marking and guiding on trail

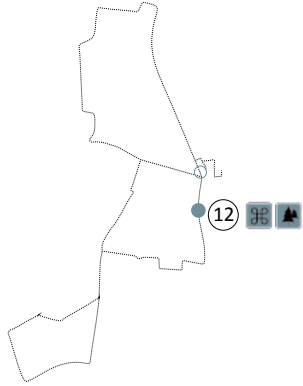
**SITTING ELEMENT**  
Along the trail to create break points

**EXHIBITION TANK**  
Displays overall information in the starting point of the trail

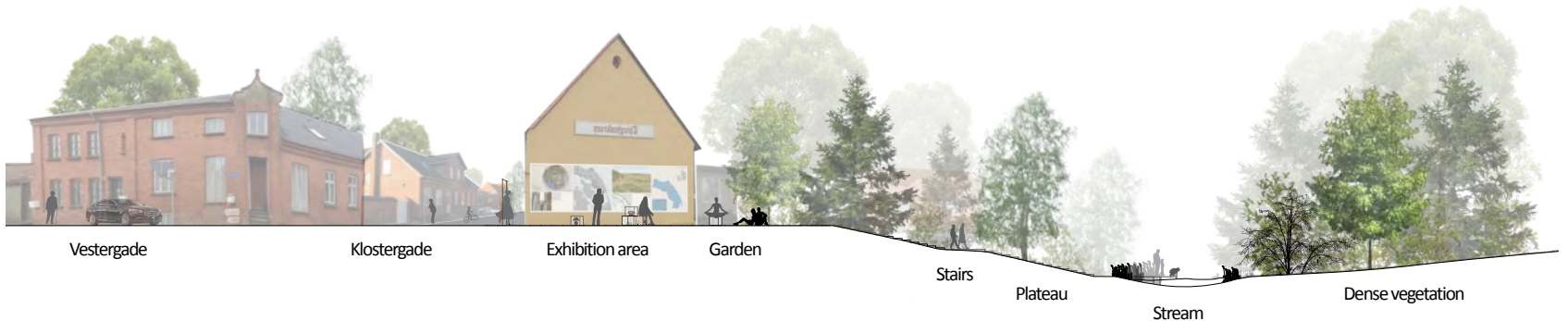


# KLOSTERGADE NO 39

Klostergade number 39 is a monumental exhibition area, with a very visually present location in the city center. Klostergade 39 has a unique long history where the local shoemaker was situated. 'Shoemaker Madsen' was a central figure in Vestervig, and a person everyone knew. He was a storyteller. After the city decline, the shoemaker had to close down and the house stood empty, but the stories have survived. The 'soul' of the house that once stood here is kept alive with the exhibition, and is a way of showing the city spirit to visitors. It is a new public space for citizens, and a place where the serene stream valley called 'Engen' by the locals, is articulated and accessible.



Visualization showing the exhibition area from Klostergade. The users enters a wooden deck with the exhibition displayed in transparent boxes and on boards on the facades.



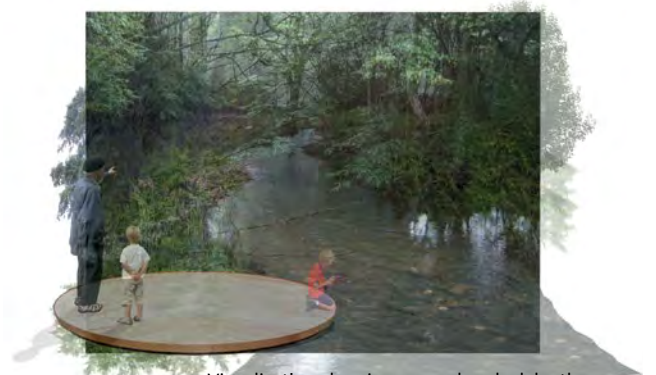
ENTRANCE

A corten steel portal is symbolizing the entrance of the house that was once located at the lot.



TRANSPARENTS BOXES

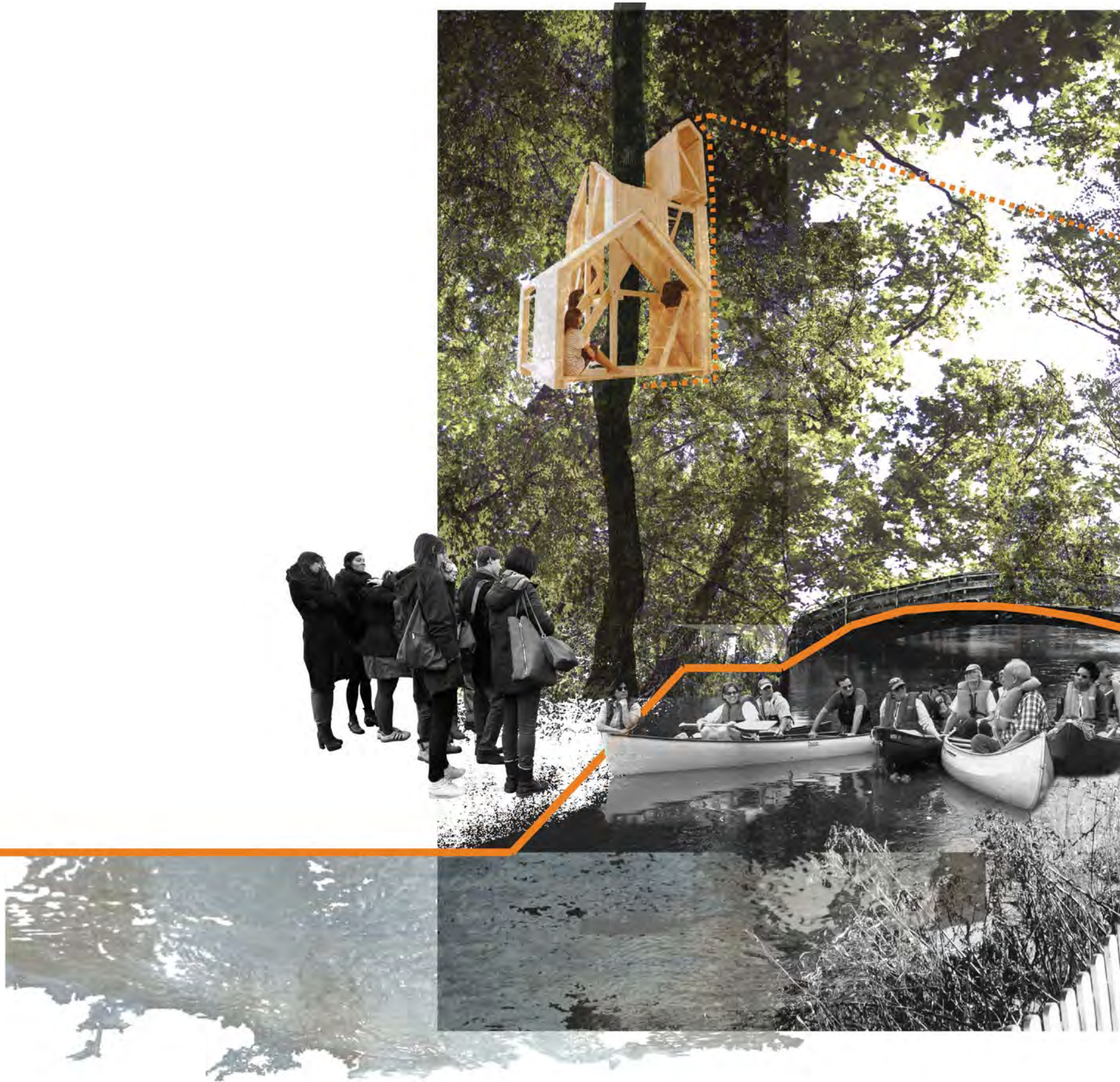
Transparent boxes functions as exhibit capsules containing paraphernalia from Shoemaker Madsen and sitting elements.



Visualization showing a wooden deck by the serene stream valley Engen, behind Klostergade No 39

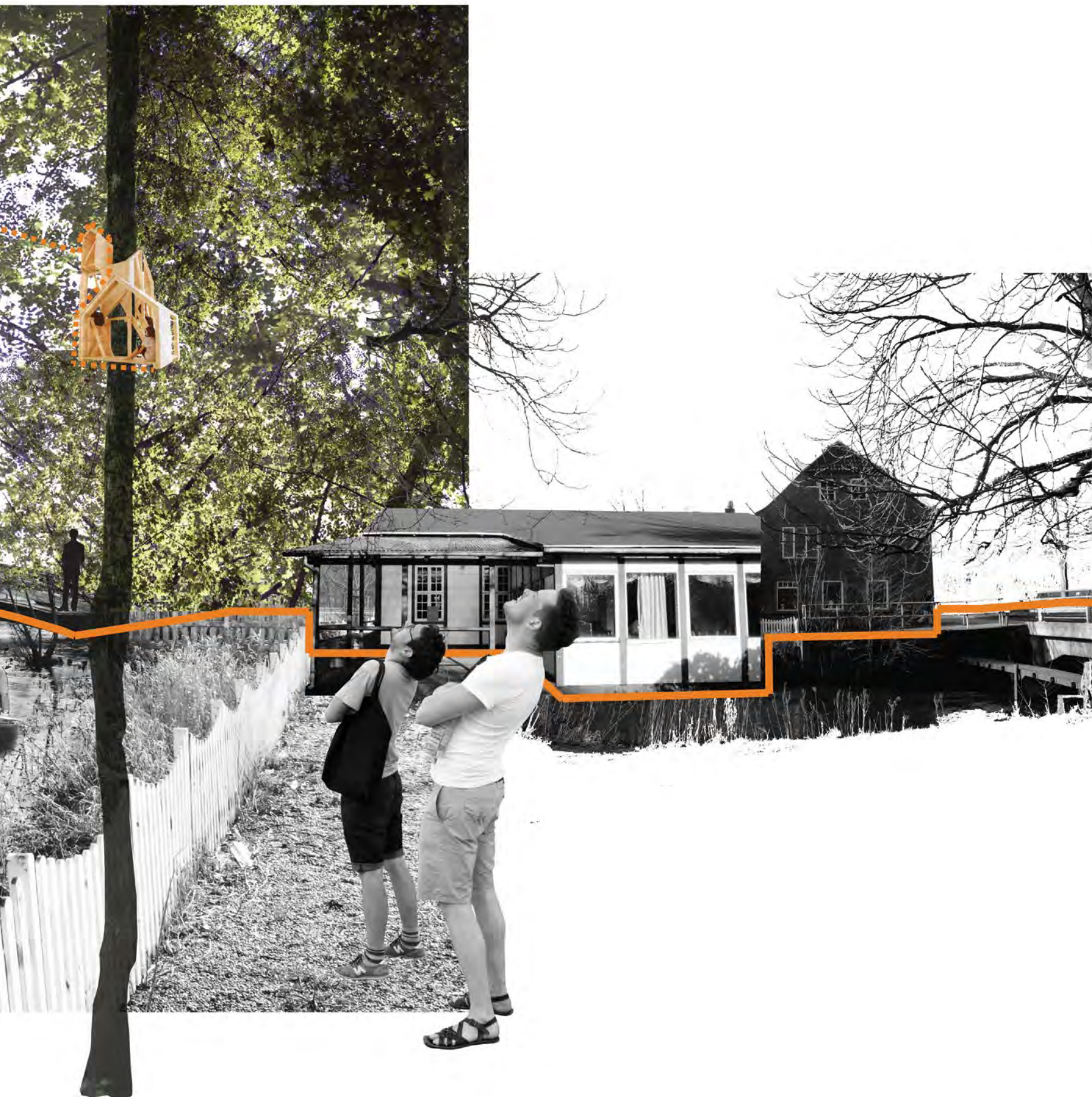


# CONNECTING THE INLAND



Søren Lahn Christensen, Ida Kirkegaard Christensen, Bettina Erika Tógyer and Ina Rønneberg Devik







# FOBIND INDLANDET

Projektet startede med en tur til Thy for at foretage feltarbejde i landdistrikterne mellem Bedsted og Sjørring. Indlandet står over for store udfordringer i forhold til faldende befolknings tal, et faktum vi blev bekræftet i da vi så de mange tomme bygninger i området. I øjeblikket bliver 60-80 forladte bygninger revet ned hvert år i Thisted kommune. Vi oplevede også en stærk lokal aktivisme og entusiasme for at udvikle egnen blandt både lokale beboerne, aktivister og kommunale planlæggere som introducerede os til området gennem den uge vi var i Thy. Dette synlige engagement gav os ideen til at projektet *Forbind Indlandet* naturligvis skulle udarbejdes i tæt samarbejde med de lokale.

I Bedsted mødte vi Kurt Thomsen, der præsenterede det lokale initiativ; medborgerhuset BOOA etableret i et tidligere plejehjem, med besøgende fra et stort opland. En anden lokal borger Erik Linnet introducerede ideen om en fremtidig cykel camp også i et tidligere plejehjem, begge initiativer fokuserer på sociale og rekreative aktiviteter som strategi for genanvendelse af forladte bygninger og nye måder at forbinde indlandet. I Morup Mølle, introducerede Kurt Poulsen os til det lokale initiativ vedrørende en shelterplads for kanoer sejlene på Hvidbjerg å. Han fortalte også om planerne for at genåbne den gamle kro ved siden af åen for at gøre Morup Mølle til et stop mellem Bedsted og National Parken. I Morup Mølle blev vi opmærksomme på å-systemet og dets potentialer for at forbinde indlandet gennem kanosejls og andre aktiviteter nær åen. Harald Nielsen - ejer af den lokale kanoutlejrning i Snedsted - gav os detaljerede informationer om den eksisterende kanoturisme, ruter og faciliteter langs åen. Disse lokale initiativer blev basis for vores projekt.

*Forbind Indlandet* er et forslag om at bruge å-systemet som et linkende element mellem eksisterende aktiviteter og oplevelsen af det varierede landskab.

Ved at forbinde de forskellige aktiviteter tilbyder *Forbind Indlandet* de lokale og besøgende en samlet pakke af aktiviteter, tilpasset forskellige målgrupper og ferie typer. Stationsbyerne Bedsted og Sjørring vil fungere som adgang for rejsende med offentligt transport, der kan fortsætte videre på cykel eller i kano.

For at aktivere å-systemet foreslår vi følgende taktik og interventioner: skiltning og adgangs faciliteter, ophold der muliggøre skift mellem cykel og kano, shelterpladser og en sideløbende branding af området. For faciliteterne ved å-systemet foreslår vi at bruge de forladte bygninger langs åen. Derudover foreslår vi at genbruge materialerne fra nedrevne bygninger til at bygge nye shelters.

Vi ser muligheder i to specifikke bygninger, henholdsvis den gamle kro i Morup Mølle og den gamle herregård Egebaksande i Faddersbøl. Deres nye funktion vil være opbevaringsrum for kanoer, cykler og genbrugs materiale fra de nedrevne bygninger og kan derved blive en essentiel rolle for at forbinde indlandet. Derudover vil bygningerne blive omdrejningspunkt for workshops, hvor lokale og arkitektstuderende samarbejder om at konstruere og designe fremtidige faciliteter af de opbevarede bygnings materialer. Disse workshop designs vil fremhæve specielle steder langs å-systemet og bidrage med en anderledes og unik oplevelse af indlandet.

Samlet set vil *Forbind Indlandet* styrke de eksisterende rekreative aktiviteter og landskabelige kvaliteter i indlandet, ved at fokusere på det sociale fællesskab og aktive måder at leve på.

## CONNECTING THE INLAND

The project started from a field work trip to the rural inland of Thy between Bedsted and Sjørring. The inland is facing serious challenges of depopulation, a fact which we experienced strongly in the many vacant buildings in the area. Currently, about 80 vacancies are torn down each year in Thisted Municipality. But we also found a strong sense of local activism and enthusiasm for development among the local dwellers, activists and municipal planners who introduced us to the inland area during the one week we spent on site. This sign of commitment gave us the idea that 'Connecting the inland' would obviously be a project made in close cooperation with the locals.

In Bedsted, we met Kurt Thomsen who presented a local initiative; the community centre BOOA that was established in a former elderly home and has users from a large area. Another local citizen, Erik Linnet, introduced the idea of a future bike camp in another former elderly home located close by. Both initiatives focus on social and recreational activities as a strategy for reusing vacancies and connecting the inland in new ways. In Morup Mølle, Kurt Poulsen introduced us to a local initiative dealing with facilitation of a canoe rest place at the Hvidbjerg stream. He also described plans for reopening the old inn next to the stream to make Morup Mølle a stop between Bedsted and the National Park. In Morup Mølle we thus became aware of the inland water network and its potentials for connecting the inland by canoeing and other activities alongside the water. Harald Nielsen - the owner of the local canoe rental in Snedsted - provided us with detailed information about the existing canoe tourism, the routes and the facilities along the stream. These existing local initiatives became the basis for our project.

'Connecting the inland' proposes to use the water network of streams and lakes as linking element between existing activities and varied landscape experiences. By connecting the various activities, 'Connecting the inland'

offers the locals and possible visitors a whole package of activities, suitable for different kinds of age or style of vacation. The station towns Bedsted and Sjørring will function as access points for visitors travelling with public transport and continuing by bike or canoe.

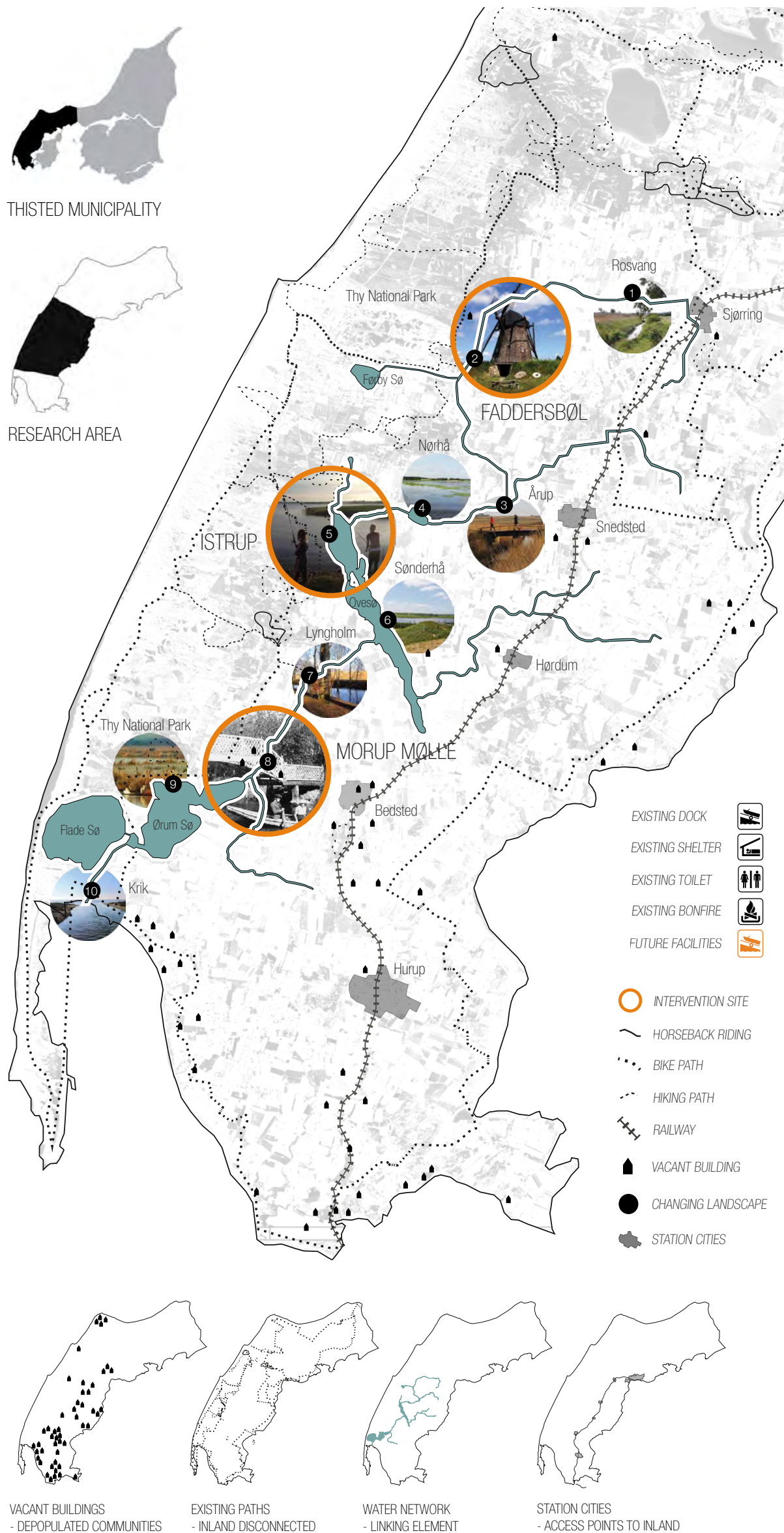
To activate the water network we propose following tactics and interventions: signage and access facilities, accommodations that enable change between bike and canoe, shelter places, and a parallel strategy for promoting the area. To facilitate the water network we propose to reuse vacant buildings along the stream. Also, we propose to reuse the materials from demolished houses for building new shelters.

We see potential in particular two vacancies, respectively the old-inn in Morup Mølle and the old manor 'Egebaksande' in Faddersbøl. By reusing them as storage for canoes, bikes and materials from torn down buildings, they could play an essential role for the connected inland. Furthermore these buildings could host workshops for locals and architect students constructing and designing future facilities, reusing the stored building materials, in cooperation with one another. These workshop designs will highlight special areas along the water network and contribute to a different and unique experience of the inland area.

Overall 'Connecting the inland' will strengthen the existing recreational activities and landscape qualities of the inland, stimulate the social community and promote active ways of living.



## RESEARCH AND FINDINGS



1 ROSVANG



2 FADDERSBØL



3 ÅRUP



4 NØRHÅ



5 ISTRUP



6 SØNDERHÅ



7 LYNGHOLM



8 MORUP MØLLE



9 THY NATIONAL PARK

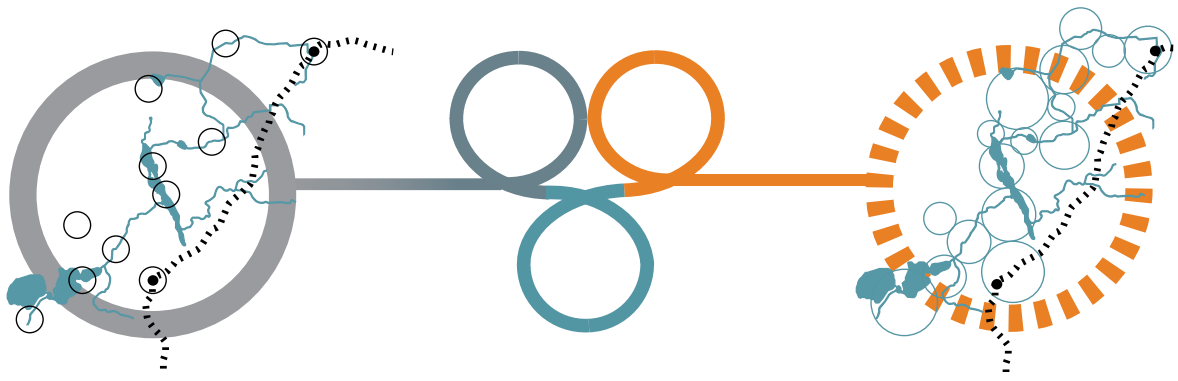


10 KRIK





## STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPING THE INLAND



## WHAT IS THERE NOW?

- fragments of diverse water- and landscape
- strategically important, possible intervention sites
- station cities along the railway line
- constellation of spots of interest and access to water



signage dock guide info signature

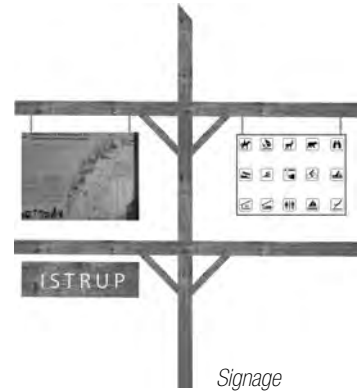
## ACCESS &amp; GUIDE

## GUIDE AND ACCESS AS A UNIVERSAL DESIGN

Both access and guidance are important factors for making people aware of the water network and activities in the inland.

Signs from the station cities towards the activities will show the options for locals and tourists. These guiding signs should be easy to read and to recognize at all of the access points, along the stream, from the roads and at the stations as well.

By universality we mean that the signage should be the same construction everywhere and should be made by the same design principles.



Signage



identity tradition event adventure

## PROMOTE

## PROMOTING AS AN ON-GOING PROCESS TO ACTIVATE THE INLAND

The waterscape has great potential for strengthen the qualities and conditions for an active environment. Currently, it is unrecognizable and lacks facilities. The projects goal is to unfold and promote the identity and unique character of the area and establish new facilities along the water network and in the future, beyond.

The new facilities are going to be developed in cooperation with locals and architect students participating in different workshops. This type of event will generate public awareness of the area.

In this line of thought we have made brochures guiding locals and visitors through the historical and landscape highlights of the inland.



Brochure describing the activities in the area



workshop studio reuse unique design

## FACILITATE, REUSE &amp; ACTIVATE

## FROM TORN DOWN HOUSES TO NEW FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS

As a new initiative the materials from torn down houses will be sorted, stored and reused as a part of constructing the unique workshop design in connection to the water network. The facilities will be designed with the ambition to be build mainly from the waste materials from the torn down houses. The reused materials are telling a story from the area through a new design.

## ACTIVATE LOCALS AND INVITE EXPERTISE

Another important aspect is to activate and engage the people living in the area and make them a part of the new developed water network. Consequently it is essential for the project to include local activists, stakeholders and also foreign knowledge and creativity by inviting architectural students to join in workshop events in the former vacant buildings. In this way the promotion reaches out of the municipality.



activity-package mode broader use

## LINK &amp; REFUNCTION

## THE WATERSCAPE AS A LINKING ELEMENT BETWEEN EXISTING ACTIVITIES

Linking the different kinds of existing activities in the area and enable shifts between activities. Improved information system about where to change and access the activities. These links are strategically placed where the different activities are concentrated, where the activities are crossing the stream and in some places where vacant buildings could offer assistance for storing bikes and canoes - making the package solution possible for travellers.



Bike station in former vacant building



Canoe storage



## WHAT IS NEEDED?

- direct access from station cities to inland waters
- direct access from inland waters to the national park
- information about the area to locals, visitors
- possibility of shifting between activities
- new facilities, reuse vacancies

## THE PROJECT'S OUTCOME

- spots are linked to each other and to the water network
- inland waterscape is easily reached from station cities
- revealed identity, connected and recognizable inland

SIGNS

ACTIVITIES &amp; EVENTS

USE THE EXISTING

PROMOTE

DEVELOP

CONNECTED

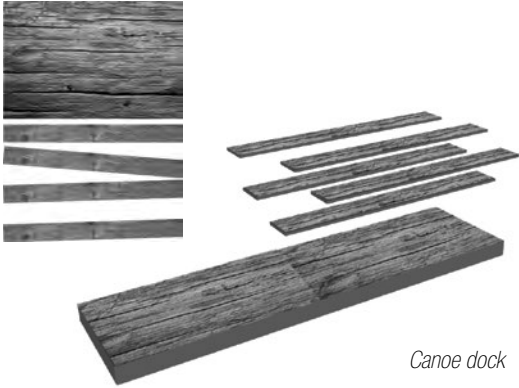
NEW FACILITIES

IDENTITY

KNOWLEDGE

ACTIVE &amp; EVENTS

JOBS

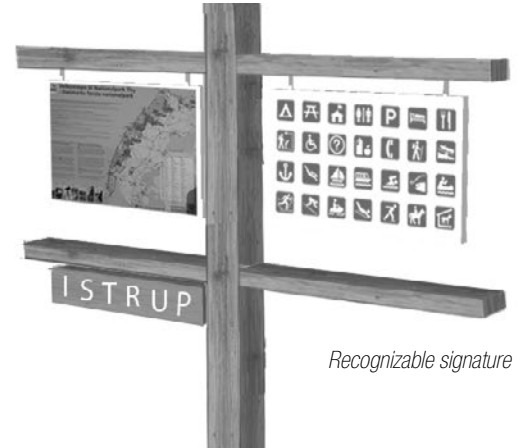


Canoe dock

## A RECOGNIZABLE SIGNATURE FOR THE INLAND

The project suggests a recognizable physical structure that can be universally used in the area as guidance, adding a certain identity.

The inspiration for the signage design comes from a classic wooden canoe rack. This element will be a new structure in the area but also a well-known element referring to both the water network and the outdoor activities in general. These signs will tell about the possible activities to shift to and about the site where it stands.



Recognizable signature

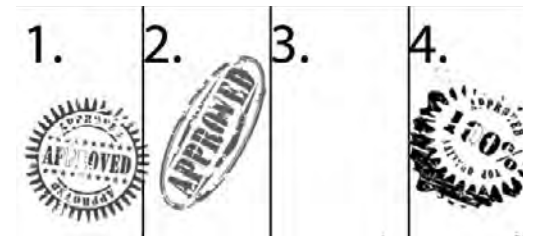
## WORKSHOPS

The strategy for developing the area are workshop events involving the locals in a promoting intervention. A scenario is a group of students coming in, staying at the vacant manor Egebaksande. Here there is space for storing materials and having workshops. From there the students can do research in the area and use the expertise and knowledge from the locals. They can take a canoe from the nearby access in Faddersbøl and experience the stream. The workshop design will use the leftover materials from the vacant buildings. The idea is not just about reusing material as a sustainable strategy but also represents a symbolic value for the new development in rural areas.

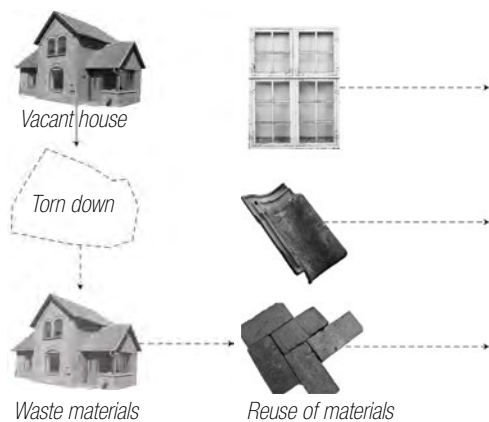
## OPENING EVENTS AND ADVENTURES

Introducing the new access points to the water network by creating events for the locals, making people aware of the options in the inland and the connections to the other activities.

Arrange an annual event where visitors have a lot of different options for merging a route as they wish, depending of the activities they want to do. Along the route there will be checkpoints as a goal to reach this day, ending up getting a diploma.



Receive a stamp for the reached checkpoints on the route



## WORKSHOP DESIGN

The workshop design is something very different from the universal design. First of all the physical appearance should be specifically designed for each spot and be very precise in what experience this specific intervention will offer to the users. The landscape along the stream is constantly changing and therefore the workshop design should be related to each site. The workshops have two overall goals in terms of process and product. First for the involvement of the locals. Secondly, the product should raise the architectural level of the inland facilities.



Landmark installations

## POTENTIALS FOR THE VACANT BUILDINGS

Some of the vacant buildings have potentials for new use in different ways. In the first phase in Morup Mølle the old inn could be used for storing canoes and bikes to support the physical link between the activities. In the future the growth in number of visitors could trigger the reopening of the inn in its original function.

Egebaksande, a big abandoned manor near Faddersbøl and the creek, has potentials for storing the materials from the vacant houses and to function as housing for workshops.



Workshop station in former vacant building

## A CONNECTED INLAND

The old inn in Morup Mølle and the vacant manor Egebaksande are important for the realisation of CONNECTING THE INLAND. They play an important role in many of the aspects for the project; storing material, storing bikes and canoes, locality and accommodation for workshops and studios, change stations for shifting activities.

In the future when the number of users have increased one could imagine yet another era for the vacant in form of smaller pensions, local shops etc.



## FADDERSBØL\_ON THE EDGE



### LIGHT TUNNEL

The feeling of getting underneath when entering the creek in Faddersbøl, the dense vegetation creates a tunnel with a line of light



After one kilometer an opening will appear and give a view to the old mill, drag the canoe up and go for a walk on the edge of the national park

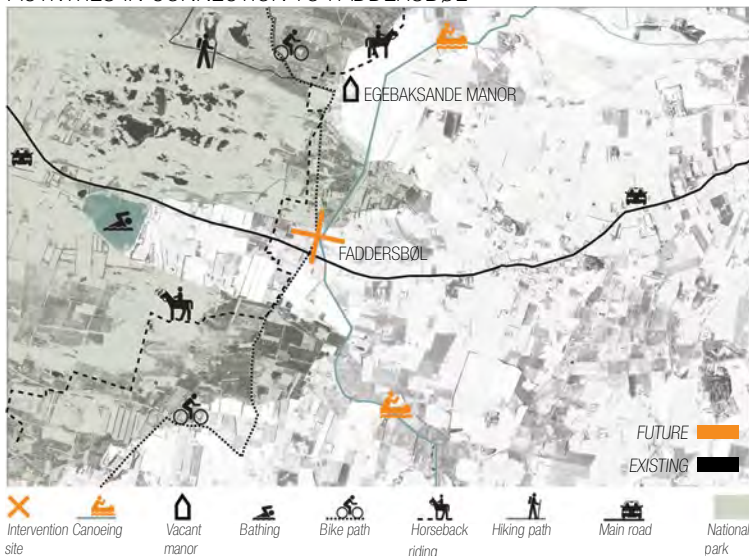
Shelters are rising from the ground as the fundament of the mill where you can stay overnight in the safe small grass mound

Take a look inside the mill and learn about the history of the landscape



Find a local guide and rent a horse, go by bike towards the surfing hotspot in Nørre Vorupør, or simply continue the journey by the canoe

## ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION TO FADDERSBØL



Signage informing about the mill, exhibition and routes in the area



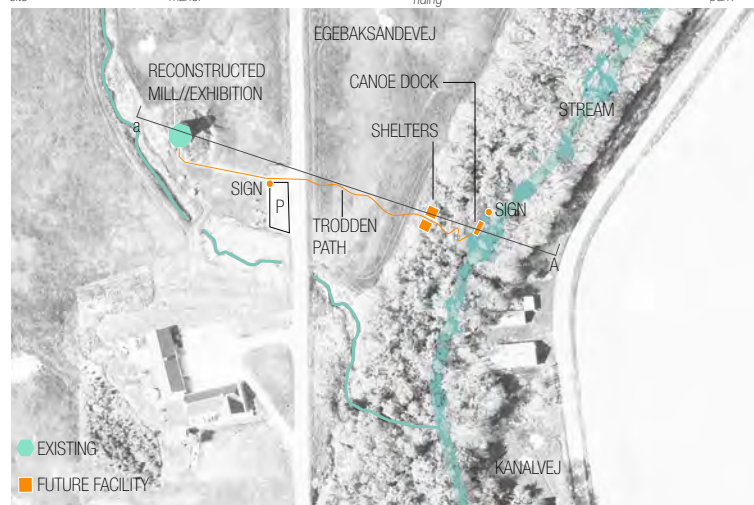
Local engagement, signs for new routes



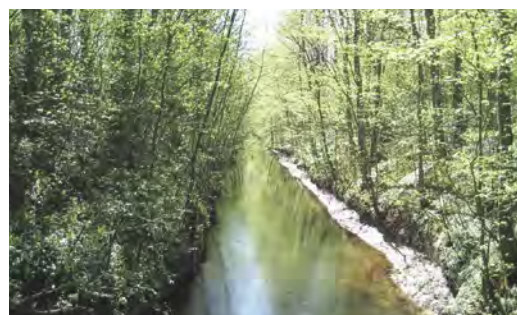
Vacant manor, Egebaksanede



Reuse of vacant manor; storage & workshops



## FACILITIES ON SITE

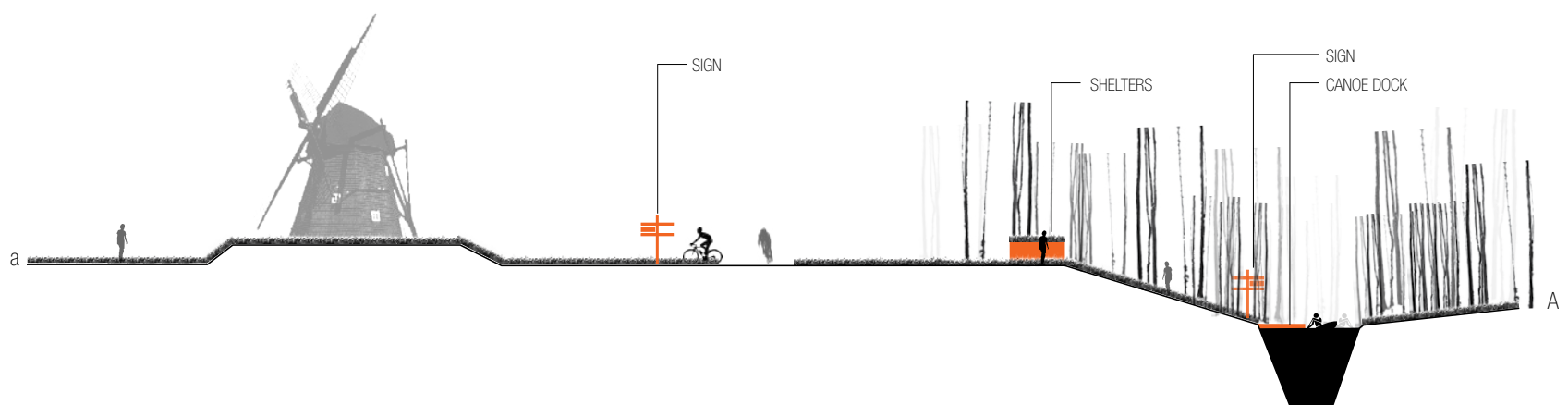


Dense vegetation in Sjørring Sø canal



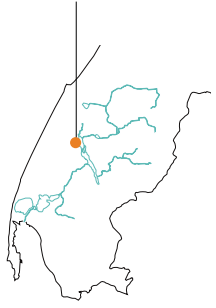
Contrast of nature on the edge of the forest

## VISIONS FOR FACILITIES - PRINCIPLES FOR EXPERIENCE AND FUNCTION SHOWN IN SECTION



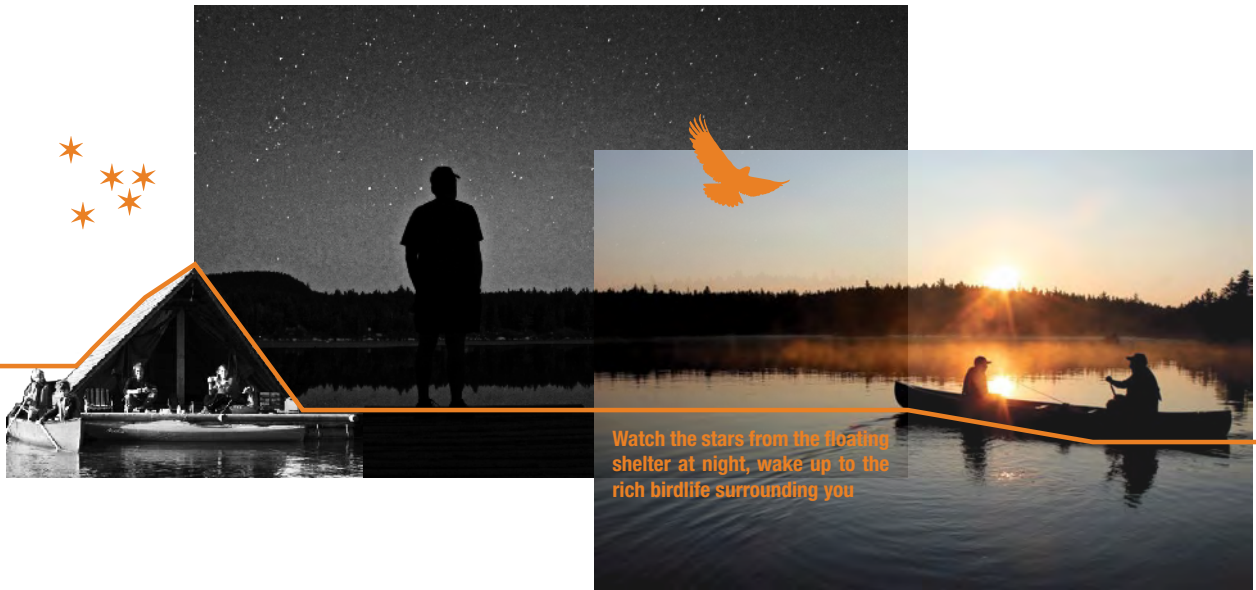


## ISTRUP\_IN THE OPEN



### FLOATING CARPET

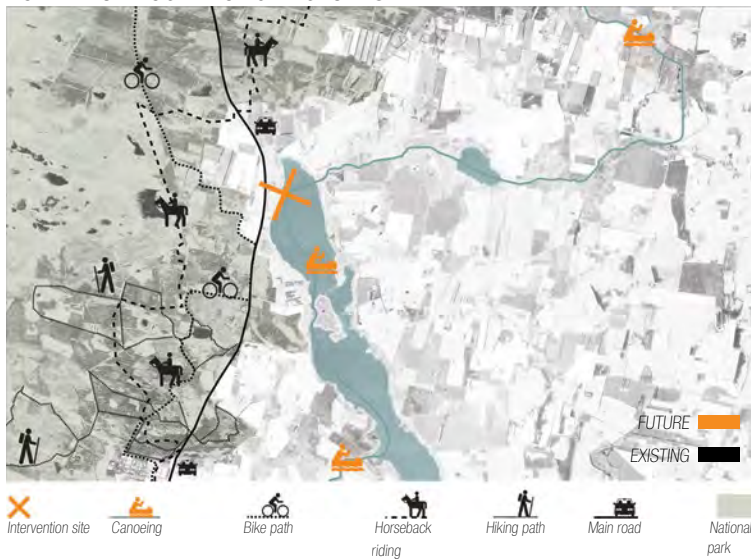
From the narrow creek to the open lake, a floating shelter invites you to spend the night in the middle of Ove Lake



Watch the stars from the floating shelter at night, wake up to the rich birdlife surrounding you

Leave early by sunrise, heading for Morup Mølle and Thy National Park

## ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION TO ISTRUP



Ove Lake seen from the North



Rich birdlife around Ove Lake



Access to water from the narrow creek to the open lake



Great options for fishing



Floating shelter with a view to the sky



Simple design



"Around Ove Lake"



Horseback riding



Bird-watching tower

## FACILITIES ON SITE



## VISIONS FOR FACILITIES - PRINCIPLES FOR EXPERIENCE AND FUNCTION SHOWN IN SECTION





## MORUP MØLLE\_ON TOP



## TREETOP VIEW

Coming from the open fields you will enter an intimate landscape with big old trees. Sail under crossing bridges and reach the active spot of Morup Mølle

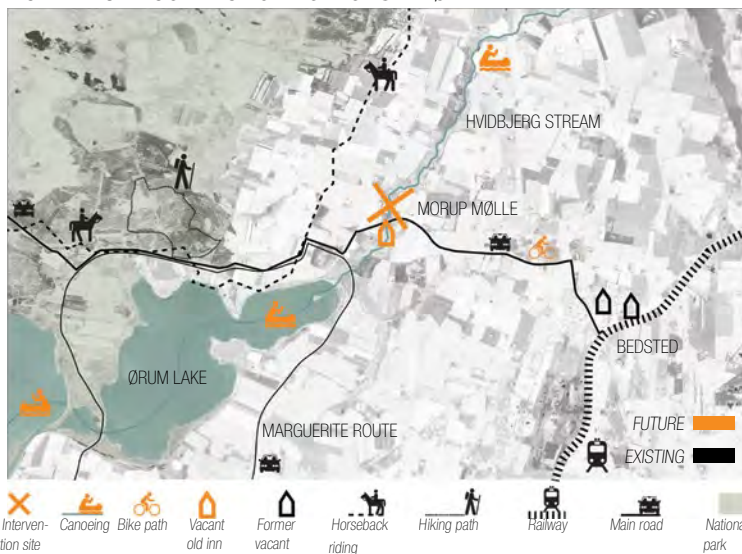
Go on adventure in the treetops and experience the beech forest close up. Take your sleeping bag and climb up the tree and spend a night in the sky



Next morning the glimpse from the sun filtering through the leaves will wake you up

Before moving on, remember to explore the old inn to see what's hidden there, leave the canoe and grab a bike to go for the Lodbjerg Lighthouse

## ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION TO MORUP MØLLE



Closed inn next to the stream



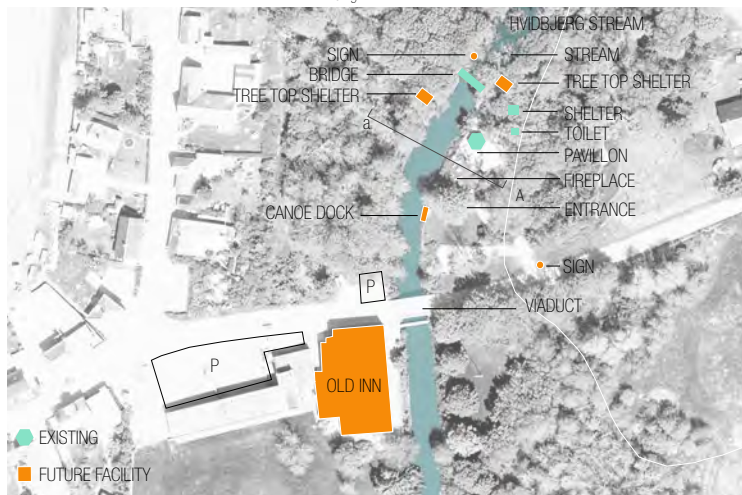
Reuse of old inn; bike/canoe storage



View across one of the historical bridges



Biking event starting in Morup Mølle



## FACILITIES ON SITE

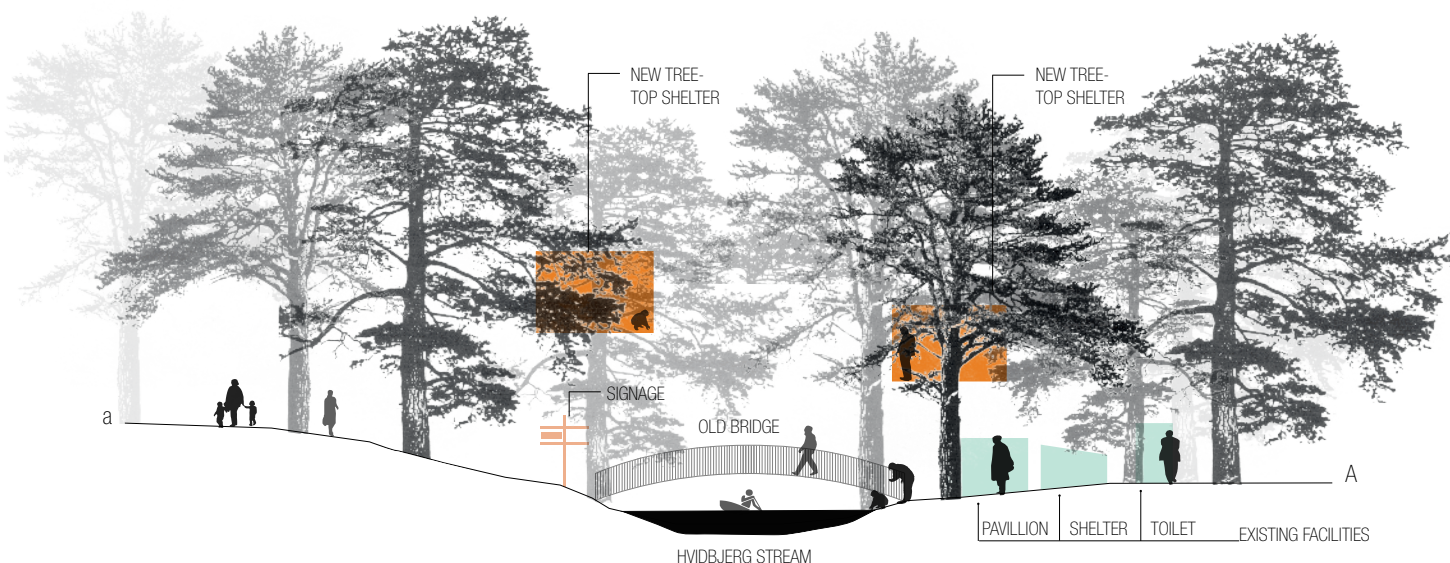


Sunlight filtering through the trees in Morup Mølle



Elevated shelter to experience the tree tops

## VISIONS FOR FACILITIES - PRINCIPLES FOR EXPERIENCE AND FUNCTION SHOWN IN SECTION





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End the journey in Krik Vig with the view to the sea





## Transformation Studio 2014

Maxime Cloarec

Søren Lahn Christensen

Christian Weber Juncker

Sofie Stilling

Ilona Feklistova

Taryn Cullen Humphrey

Ida Kirkegaard Christensen

Nicolai Lindberg Mortensen

Troels Bak Wahlgren

Jannik Nagle Mikkelsen

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Melissa Elisabeth Svendsen

Mette Camilla Brøndberg Holst

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Lauritz Rask

Olivia Francis Day

Cinta Gomez Martinez

Julie Skajaa

Marie Navntoft Jacobsen

Anna Ravn

Signe Lilleskov Nielsen

Stine Laurberg Hansen

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